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REICH ELECTION RAISES A NEW REPUBLIC ISSUE

Electors to Settle Question as to Which Way Country Shall Be Governed

POLITICAL CAMPS MAKE PREPARATIONS

Parties of Right Said to Strive for Establishment of "Capitalistic Plutocracy"

BERLIN, March 3 (AP)—The date of the German presidential election at which a successor to Friedrich Ebert will be chosen, was officially fixed today as March 29.

By Special Cable

BERLIN, March 3.—The coming presidential elections, it is generally admitted in political circles here, will be a repetition on a larger scale of the struggle which took place during the last two elections for the Reichstag between the two great political camps in Germany, the Black, White and Reds and the Black, Red and Gold—in other words, between the defenders of the old autocratic régime and the supporters of the new democratic form of government. The issue in the coming elections for the Presidency, however, is not so much a question of monarchy or republic, but a question as to which way the Republic shall be governed in the future, according to the generally accepted view of all parties.

Three Possibilities

Three possibilities are being discussed. They are as follows:

1. Continuation of the present democratic régime.
 2. Establishment of a régime in which industry predominates.
 3. Revival of the prewar imperial régime of castes and privileges, in which only a certain privileged class would be admitted to the government.
- "This decisive combat could not be avoided, though it would have been better for the Republic if it had taken place 10 years later," Anton Drexler, leader of the Democratic Party, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. "I do not believe the issue in the Presidential elections will be a question of monarchy or republic, nor that if a candidate of the Right parties is elected he will reserve the highest post in reach for a future King. The Right parties, especially the Conservatives, long ago have put up with a Republic. What they are striving at is the establishment of a capitalistic plutocracy."

Position of Dr. Luther

This view was confirmed by Hans von Dönniger-Wildau, one of the Conservative leaders, who told the Monitor correspondent "that the question of a monarchy or a republic is not so topical in our ranks at present. The real issue will be the revival of German economies."

So far, it appears Dr. Hans Luther, the present Chancellor, will act as candidate for the Right parties, and Dr. Wilhelm Marx, former Chancellor, candidate for the Left parties, including the Roman Catholics. It is still doubtful, however, whether the Social Democrats can risk asking workmen to support a bourgeois candidate, because this would be playing into the hands of the Communists, and thus they may put up a candidate of their own—either Herr Loeb, the well-known Speaker of the Reichstag, or Herr Brand, former Prussian Premier—for the first voting. Since it is not expected any of the candidates will be elected on the first vote, the Social Democrats would then support Dr. Marx in the second.

Meantime a debate will arise in the Reichstag regarding whether Dr. Luther is to remain temporary President until the elections or whether he will be replaced by a vote to be appointed by the Reichstag.

The Right parties and Roman Catholics favor the former solution, while the Democrats and Social Democrats apprehend complications if the posts of Chancellor and President remain in the same hand for several weeks.

ITALY MAKES EFFORTS TO STAY SPECULATION ON STOCK EXCHANGE

By Special Cable

ROME, March 3.—The fall in Italian stocks and the lira since the beginning of the year is causing serious concern to the Italian Government, and for some time past ministers have been engaged in ascertaining what steps could be taken to regulate speculation on the Bourse, to which is attributed the depreciation of Italian currency. On Saturday last a decree was signed by the King and countersigned by Benito Mussolini and Alberto de Stefani, and issued, containing measures to control the operations of speculators, but it was so unfavorably received in Bourse circles that its application was postponed one day.

While all agree that the Government was right in trying to put an end to the operations which were damaging the credit of the country, the criticism was made that the measures adopted were too stringent and that credit operations on the Bourse would have to cease. Stock-brokers who are greatly affected by Saturday's decree are much perturbed and no important transactions were concluded in yesterday's Bourse meeting. The attention of the Government is called to certain clauses, the revision of which are urgently demanded, but it is doubtful whether the Government can comply with these requests.

Seven Nations Forum to Enlighten Pacific

New York, March 3

THE Pan-Pacific Conference of seven nations, announced for Honolulu from July 1 to 15, will be preliminary to a permanent nonpolitical forum for the peoples of the Pacific. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford University, head of the United States participants, announces.

Dr. Wilbur, who is a brother of the Secretary of the Navy, said he expects the conference to "open a window" on conditions in the Pacific in the way the institute of politics at Williamstown, Mass., has sharpened the American outlook on Europe.

The conference will deal in transparency, he said, as presented on the one hand by academic thinkers and research workers and on the other by practical men of affairs with experience in the Pacific field.

MOVE TO CHECK MR. BROOKHART

Papers Contesting His Election Are Filed With Senate by State Republicans

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A contest of the election of Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, has been filed with the Senate by officials of the Republican Central Committee of Iowa.

At the same time a copy of the pa-

pers was personally served on the Senator by B. B. Burquist, of Fort Dodge, chairman, and J. E. Spangler, of Cedar Rapids, counsel for the committee.

Senator Brookhart, who already has been read out of the party conference by the Republican Senate organization, previously had declined to accept service unless by a United States marshal. Just as he was leaving his office for the Senate chamber today, however, Mr. Burquist and Mr. Spangler handed him the formal notice of the contest.

Half an hour before Senator Brookhart had announced that he would take his fight against the state committee to the people of Iowa, campaigning in every county. He said later in reply to the charges that he had been elected through fraud and deceit by representing himself to be a Republican, that the people of Iowa had passed upon his Republicanism at the polls.

The charges brought against Mr. Brookhart are those outlined in a resolution adopted by the state committee at Des Moines last January.

Mr. Burquist asserts that the meeting of the committee was a duly constituted one, but the Senator asserts that a number of the members of the committee already have informed him of their repudiation of the action.

SENATOR SMITH W. BROOKHART

By Special Cable

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The House of Representatives today passed a bill to amend the National Firearms Act, which will increase the penalty for the possession of a dangerous weapon.

The bill, which was introduced by Representative Clegg of Ohio, provides that any person who possesses a dangerous weapon, such as a revolver or a sawed-off shotgun, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

The bill also provides that any person who transports a dangerous weapon across state lines shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

The bill was passed by a vote of 287 to 127.

The bill is now in the Senate.

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TEST OF STATE COAL DEPOSITS RECOMMENDED

Mr. Hultman Urges Fund of \$50,000 to Make Borings and Exploration

Expenditure of \$50,000 by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to make borings and a complete sub-surface exploration to determine what anthracite deposits exist in southeastern Massachusetts as well as to ascertain its fuel power was advocated today before the joint legislative committee on Mercantile Affairs by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the special commission on the Necessaries of Life.

In answer to questions put to him by members of the committee as to advisability of the state's spending this amount of money in investigation of the coal fields, Mr. Hultman said:

"The total fuel bill of this Commonwealth is, at present, about \$180,000,000 a year, of which about \$70,000,000 is for the fuel itself, and the \$110,000,000 is for transportation and distribution. By the larger part of this enormous sum spent each year goes to interests entirely outside the State.

"In 1885 we paid \$3,000,000 a year for coal. At that time the entire movement of freight, and has contributed greatly to the breakdowns in our transportation system. What will happen if the anthracite coal needed doubles in the next 10 years?

"The development of cheap power from local sources would remove from our overburdened railroads a great amount of low-grade freight, as well as furnish them with cheap motive power. The question for the General Court to determine is whether the testimony of the experts whose findings the entire movement of freight, and has contributed greatly to the breakdowns in our transportation system. What will happen if the anthracite coal needed doubles in the next 10 years?

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MINUTE DETAILS AT RATE HEARING

Telephone Engineer Tells Commissioners Much About Poles and Wires

Seeking to make impregnable its position with the need for higher rates, the New England Telephone Company continued today its policy of accumulating a vast amount of evidence, much of it of the most minute character, in support of the major contention it has already made before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission.

George K. Manson, chief engineer of the company, resumed his testimony at today's hearing. Mr. Manson's offerings were a liberal education in the telephone business, that has to do with putting up poles and wires.

Picture Book Interests

The witness took the commission on a sightseeing tour of Massachusetts through the medium of a picture book—an album containing perhaps 100 photographs taken in different parts of the State, nearly all of which were illustrative of pole line construction with all of its attendant problems.

Each picture the witness explained in detail and for over an hour the commission and counsel were turning pages and following Mr. Manson through the various operations in the work. For a process seemingly so commonplace as to engage more than passing attention.

One of the points emphasized by the chief engineer was that, in appraising the property, highest levels of cost units were not used as a basis, so that if anything, the company had undervalued its plant. He said that although digging holes and lifting poles into position by machinery has only recently been done, even then to a slight degree, the costs had been figured on the

assumption that if the company were to set out today to reconstruct the plant from the ground up from 25 to 50 per cent of the poles could probably be sunk by means of the earth borer and derrick. Poles were priced on the basis of the most favorable contract that had been made, he said.

No Guesswork Inventory

Mr. Manson devoted much time to showing the commission that there had been no guesswork in taking an inventory. The men in the field were required to scale the height of every pole in the State, he explained, except in places where the line was known to be evenly graded, and even then they had to scale one pole in ten. Even the scaling instruments used in determining heights by the simple process of triangulation were placed before the commission and their use explained.

The circumference of every pole was also measured by means of a specially graduated tape. Mr. Manson used the waste basket in the hearing room to illustrate the precision with which this work was done. Crossarms, insulators, binding wires, guys and a multiplicity of other items entering into the general pole line account were counted and classified by the vast field organization that had this work in hand under his direction, the witness said. The number of cables and wires on a pole were counted, and the distance between each pole was checked. This determined the amount of wire. Men did this work in hand under his direction, the witness said. The number of cables and wires on a pole were counted, and the distance between each pole was checked. This determined the amount of wire. Men did this work in hand under his direction, the witness said.

CITIZENSHIP FUND PROVIDED IN WILL

Income From \$100,000 to Promote Good Americanism

Establishment of a fund of \$100,000 for the promotion of good citizenship is provided in the will of Mrs. Helen F. Kimball of Brookline by which a large part of her fortune is bequeathed for charitable purposes. The will was filed in the Norfolk Probate Court in Dedham, naming L. Kimball and Charles K. Kimball as executors. Describing the citizenship fund, the document states:

Believing that the future of our country depends upon the perpetuation of a sound, sane and informed citizenship, the intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage and the conscientious performance of the reciprocal duties of all citizens, I leave \$100,000 to be known as the Moses Kimball fund for the promotion of good citizenship.

Besides numerous personal bequests, the following organizations will receive \$500 each: American Unitarian Association, Boston Home for Incurables, Boston Children's Aid Society, Berea College of Kentucky, Catholic College of Albany, N. Y., Plain Mountain Settlement School of Kentucky, South Congregational Church of Boston, and Mount Holyoke College.

Gifts of \$3000 each were made to the Appalachian Mountain Club, Lead-Hand Society, Palmer Memorial Association, North Carolina, Boston Athenaeum and the Ward School, Camp Hill, Ala.

The Young Travelers' Aid Society and the Massachusetts Society of the Left \$200 each, and the following are to receive \$1000 each: Home for Aged Colored Women, Norfolk House Center, North Bennet Street Industrial School, Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Adult Blind, the Boston Fatherless and Widows' Society and St. Monica's Home.

MR. BENTON EXPLAINS INTERSTATE BUS RULE

Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, in reply to a question today as to the effect of a decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court yesterday, denying the right of the states to prohibit the operation of interstate motor bus lines, said that the states still have the right, under the police power, to pass laws regulating the operation of omnibus lines for the protection of the public and of the highways.

Quoting from the decision of the Supreme Court, Attorney-General Benton read as follows: "It may be assumed that proper state regulation, adopted primarily to promote safety upon the highways and conservation in their use, is not obnoxious to the commerce clause, when the indirect burden upon interstate commerce is not unreasonable."

TOWN MEETINGS HELD IN MASSACHUSETTS

Town meetings, for the most part uneventful, were held in many Massachusetts towns yesterday. In the greater portion of them only elections of officials took place, action on the articles of the town warrants coming later. In several towns women were elected to the school committee, and in Townsend, Mrs. Gertrude S. Copeland was re-elected town treasurer for the third time.

West Newbury citizens voted to establish a town forest and the town of Amherst voted to adopt a zoning law. Lunenburg voted a \$7000 appropriation for its part in rebuilding the state road between Leominster and Shirley. Newell voted to construct a playground for the high school and start a town forest. Scituate appropriated \$30,000 to complete its civic center.

WOMEN PRESIDENTS' CLUB TO HOLD SESSION

Mrs. Joseph S. Leach of Walpole, first vice-president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, is to speak informally on "The Vital Needs of the Federation," at the annual luncheon of the Presidents' Club, Miss George A. Bacon of Worcester, president, at the Hotel Vendome, Friday. It is to be a Japanese luncheon, with Mrs. C. H. Schrader in charge of arrangements.

A program of music will be given by the chorus of the Boston Eastern Star Women's Club, Mrs. Paul E. Wright of Wollaston, director, and by Jesus Sanroma, Porto Rican pianist. The club is composed of former presidents of women's clubs in Massachusetts.

TEACHERS SEEK PENSION RISES

Would Amend Laws Permitting Larger Payments Into Their Fund

Changes in the laws regulating the sums paid by the State in pensions to public school teachers as well as the amounts now paid into the fund by the teachers as annuity assessments and the increasing of these rates were asked today before the Joint Legislative Committee on Social Welfare by Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts; Frederick A. Pitcher of Chelsea, of the Shurtleff School and chairman of the committee on legislation for the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation; Stanley R. Oldham, executive secretary of the federation, and others.

The main stress in the arguments in favor of increased annuity assessments and increased pensions by the State to meet those annuities was that the costs of necessities have increased. It was explained that whereas now the maximum annual assessment made upon the teachers is \$100 yearly, the teachers who receive now an average of \$2000 would prefer that they be allowed to have that minimum increased to \$150 so that if the Legislature is willing, the State may meet their annuity which they have paid for out of their salaries by pensioning equally large, the annuities, if the law is changed amounting to \$150 on \$3000 salaries, which would be the maximum bill asks of the State.

The law provides that the annuity assessment be 5 per cent of the teachers' salaries. When a teacher enters the service he or she begins paying 5 per cent on the salary received. As the salary in the next few years, \$1000, was under the law sought to be amended the \$100 limit is now the maximum.

This retirement system, it was explained to the committee, is compulsory under the law. The state teachers' pension board has charged the funds paid in and the disbursements of the annuities and their corresponding pensions. This board was established by act of the Legislature in 1912. It was said that those who retire now are usually teachers who have received small salaries.

The teachers desire that the maximum pension be a percentage of the salaries they have drawn. The bill proposes that for teachers retiring in the next few years, the maximum pension should be one-half the salary and not to exceed \$1500. Ultimately, when the teachers' annuities exceed one-third the salary, the \$1000, the maximum pension would be one-third the salary, but not to exceed \$1000 each.

It is asked, too, that the disability clause be changed from 20 years to 15 years of teaching, and that accordingly from their service.

POLICE DIVISIONS IN NEW QUARTERS

Property and Traffic Groups Leave Faneuil Hall Market

Police officers from the Property Clerk Department and Traffic Division No. 20 are to be located in the new building known as Station 2 at 229 Milk Street, corner of Sears Street, the equipment being moved today. It is expected that both divisions' work will be running smoothly in their new quarters by tomorrow night. Lines of patrolmen, carrying packages and weighted down with rubber coats, rubber boots and other apparel, were observed today en route from the Faneuil Hall Market where they were formerly located to the new station.

Electricians are today installing the intricate wiring system at the new station, linking up the signal boxes used by the patrolmen of old station No. 2 at Court Square. As soon as this work is completed, the 120 men assigned to Station 2 will be transferred to the new station. This is expected to be accomplished within two weeks.

Capt. Charles W. Seales in charge of the property department and his 10 assistants together with about 150 men from traffic division No. 20, will be completely transferred to the new station by tomorrow night. When the men from Station 2 are transferred, the new building will be headquarters for about 250 men.

JURY WORK IMPROVING, COURT REPORT SHOWS

Indication of the upward trend of jury work in Suffolk County is given in a report compiled by John P. Manning, clerk of the Superior Court, and issued today. In several cases, the jury returned a verdict in the month's sitting.

The total number of cases handled by the district attorney's office was 510. This number included those in which defendants pleaded guilty and those which were not pressed after examination in the district attorney's office. The jurors bore down heavily upon bootleggers, finding but a few not guilty of a total of 50 brought before the court.

BOSTON PORT SECOND IN IMMIGRANT TOTAL

Immigration statistics for the Port of Boston, as shown in the annual report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration which was received by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, indicates that Boston is holding its own as the second passenger port in the United States. There were 38,792 immigrants admitted at Boston in 1924 as compared with 14,266 during the previous year.

Of the total number arriving in Boston last year 633 settled in Massachusetts; 8868 went to New York State; 2367 went to the farming districts of Illinois; 2666 went to New Jersey; 1443 to Michigan and 1080 to Connecticut. The report also shows that of the immigrants arriving at New York last year, 15,032 came to Massachusetts to settle, making 23,845 immigrants settling in Massachusetts during the year.

High Tides at Boston

Light all vehicles at 6:07 p. m.

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BUS INJUNCTION SOUGHT BY B. & M.

Railroad History Related At Hearing of Petition in Supreme Court

Interesting history of the Boston & Maine Railroad came before the Supreme Court today and by coincidence today was the one hundredth anniversary of the date of the first passenger train operated over the Stockton & Darlington Railway in England.

The Supreme Court hearing resulted from a petition by the Boston & Maine Railroad asking to have William G. Maher of Northampton and Edmund M. Maloney of Easthampton, operators of the De Luxe Transportation Company buses, enjoined from providing what the railroad contended was unfair competition.

The railroad company also asks that the government problem of either side, Judge Henry K. Braley ordered the pleadings completed by March 13.

In the Boston & Maine petition the history of railroading in the western part of the state is set forth. In 1842 the Northampton & Springfield Corporation was formed and its initial effort was a railroad but three and twenty-two hundredths miles in length, from Northampton to Deerfield, was opened, and on Nov. 23, 1848 an eight-mile line from Greenfield to South Deerfield was put in operation.

The next step in building of lines which were subsequently to become part of the Boston & Maine system was the acquisition of the Mount Tom & Easthampton Railroad Company, built in 1871. This was 3.28 miles in length and merged with the other lines a year later. The Boston & Maine Company leased the Connecticut River lines for 99 years on Jan. 1, 1893, and on Nov. 26, 1918, the lines were merged.

WOMEN'S VOCATIONS EXPLAINED AT B. U.

Opportunities for women in business, public service and the professions are being outlined to students at Boston University College of Liberal Arts this week. This afternoon, Miss Marjorie Ticknor of the Fiske Agency spoke on openings in the field of secondary education. Tomorrow, the speakers and topics will be: Miss Laurie Moreland, "Advertising"; Mrs. Grace Coleman Lathrop, "Business"; Miss Ella Arnold of Marshfield, "Work With Children"; and Dr. Eliza B. Cahill.

Thursday speakers follow: Miss Mabel Curtis of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, "Social Service"; Miss Alice Lawton of Boston, formerly literary editor of the New York Evening Sun, "Journalism"; and Miss Anna Rice of the New York Y. W. C. A. On Friday Miss Joyce Blaise of the Lynn Library will speak on library work, and Miss Lela Gerry of the R. H. White Company on department store opportunities.

REPRESENTATIVE NAMED

Charles R. Witherell of Shoreham was appointed State Representative by the Franklin County Board of Supervisors. He will fill a vacancy. Mr. Witherell was a member of the Vermont House in 1919.

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCED

LEWISTON, Me., March 3 (Special).—The third annual conference designed to bring together students throughout the State who are interested in missions is scheduled to be held at Bates College from March 6 to 8. This organization is known as the Maine State Volunteer Union.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday cloudy, probably rain and warmer; strong west wind.

New England: Cloudy, probably rain late tonight or Wednesday; rising temperature; strong southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany, N. Y. 17; Memphis 24; Boston 18; Montreal 16; Buffalo 16; New Orleans 36; Chicago 24; Philadelphia 12; Cincinnati 14; Pittsburgh 8; Detroit 16; Portland, Ore. 44; San Francisco 50; St. Louis 20; St. Paul 22; Tampa 46; Washington 42; Los Angeles 58.

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AMERICA AS MONEY LENDER NOW HAS OUT \$20,000,000,000

\$12,000,000,000 of It Owed to Government by Foreign Nations—Capital Kept Posted on All Investments Made Abroad

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The United States today shares with Great Britain the position of world money lender. American foreign investments in 1914 were estimated at something over \$20,000,000,000. Today they are about \$20,000,000,000, which amount also represents the value of the foreign investments of Great Britain, always a great money-lending power. Prior to Aug. 1, 1914, the bulk of capital into the United States was more important than its export. The capitalists of the older countries invested their money in American railways and other developing industries.

The European war cut off the rest of the world from the sources upon which it had been dependent and caused a new demand for the import of capital into Europe, first for war and then for post-war needs. Before 1914, few European securities had been sold to Americans, but the Liberty Loan campaigns and the flotation of war issues of the allied governments accustomed Americans to the purchase of foreign bonds and helped to make possible the sale in the United States of foreign bonds on a gigantic scale.

\$20,000,000,000 (creditor)

In 10 years time, as Arthur N. Young, economic adviser of the State Department, has pointed out, the world situation has been transformed and the United States, now the chief reservoir of capital, is a creditor to the amount of \$20,000,000,000, of which approximately \$12,000,000,000 represents amounts owed by foreign governments to the Government of the United States.

The Government of Great Britain, for so long the money mart of the world, does not pass upon foreign loans to approve or disapprove them, but it is the practice of concern in lending to bring out foreign loans to make the fact known to the Bank of England, thus affording an opportunity for the consideration of any objection that might be made. Similar action has within a short time been taken by the State Department of the United States.

In France, Italy and Belgium the consent of the Government must be obtained before foreign loans can be floated. The practice of Japan is similar to that of Great Britain.

The rapid increase of foreign notations, Mr. Young has pointed out, led the United States Government to consider what its attitude should be. At a conference which President Harding had with a number of bankers in 1921 it was suggested that the bankers keep the Department of State informed of negotiations making clear a statement on "Flotation of Foreign Loans" was given out on March 3, 1922, expressing the hope that American bankers would adequately inform the department of contemplated loan transactions in order that it might be afforded an opportunity to offer objections to transactions under consideration.

Effects of Loans

The statement carried the information that the department "will not pass upon the merits of foreign loans as business propositions, nor assume any responsibility whatever in connection with loan transactions under consideration."

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ations." The policy of the department rests upon the "possible national interests involved."

Agreements for the flotation of foreign loans are essentially of a public character. Their effect upon the political and economic relations between the United States and the borrowing country may be far-reaching, it is indicated.

The State Department maintains a position of absolute impartiality between competing American interests, but it does not undertake to consider the merits of foreign loans as investments. It is not indifferent, however, to the flotation in the American market of loans which are likely to go into default. Bankers are, in deference to the State Department attitude, setting up higher standards for the protection of the American investing public.

The American Government not only opposes the lending of American capital for military purposes, but its utilization in any way which could promote or make difficult the carrying out abroad of essential American policies.

The position of the United States Government, as it has been fixed under the regime of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, is clear cut and definite and of great importance in view of the constant requests for loans coming from abroad, from governments, corporations and individuals.

AMERICAN LEGATION PROTESTS SEIZURE

PEKING, March 3.—The American Legation today delivered a protest to the Chinese Foreign Office regarding the seizure of the steamer Chien-huen on Feb. 20 by Kwelchow troops.

Dispatches from Peking on Feb. 21 told of the seizure of the steamer Chien-huen and the arrest and detention of Captain Hawley, the vessel's skipper. The ship was flying the American flag.

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Rooms

FEDERAL LAW'S CONTROL OF 'GAS' PRICE FAVORED

Minnesota Chief Inspector
Also Declares Need of
Uniform Product

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 3 (Special)—Federal legislation, and specifications that will insure a uniform product, are the only reliable means of regulating the price of gasoline, in the opinion of Hjalmar Nilsson, chief inspector of the Division of Oil Inspection for Minnesota. He said:

"I do not believe we will ever get price control except through federal legislation linked with specifications to insure the country a uniform product. Attempts at price control in Minnesota and South Dakota have not been successful in cases where local communities have undertaken to engage in the retail gasoline business, from all the information in my possession."

In considering whether gasoline fluctuates as violently as crude oil, Mr. Nilsson stated it is necessary to take into account the fact that the Standard Oil Company has its own patented process for extraction which gives it a very great advantage over the independent companies.

"The claim that radical variations in the price of gasoline are due to a depletion in our natural resources is silly and unwarranted," Mr. Nilsson said.

Mr. Nilsson declared that in his judgment there are just two reasons for the violent fluctuation in the prices, namely supply and demand and fluctuations in the price of crude oil which Mr. Nilsson considers most violent of all.

In an effort to determine to what extent, if any, the cost of oil inspection influences the retail price of gasoline, Mr. Nilsson has been conducting a painstaking investigation among the leading oil men of the district.

Gasoline Rises Estimated to Add \$10,000,000 to Bill of Minnesota Users in 1925

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Four gasoline price advances in six weeks, estimated to add \$10,000,000 to Minnesota's 1925 gasoline bill, have aroused state legislators, other state and city officials, and the Minnesota Automobile Association.

The state legislature will be asked to investigate; the executive board of the state automobile association has called upon the American Automobile Association for assistance in the fight, and has launched an investigation of conditions in Minnesota.

G. Roy Hill, secretary of the state automobile association, summarized the conclusions of the executive board, saying:

"From a summary of testimony before Congress and elsewhere, it appears that there may be some justification for an advance in the retail selling price of gasoline. However, the Minnesota association is not at all convinced that a 5-cent increase is justified."

Increase Without Precedent
The amount of the increase is without precedent in Minnesota and naturally arouses more criticism than it ordinarily would.

The first problem confronting the Minnesota association, and one that can be handled within the State, according to Frank S. Gold, president of the Automobile Club of Minneapolis, is that presented by excessive handling charges. He said:

"Motorists of Minneapolis and St. Paul can be served efficiently with about half the number of oil filling stations now in operation. One company alone operated 96 stations in the two cities, an increase of 21 in a year."

Directors of the state association are agreed on the point that costly, elaborate, oil-filling stations, in some instances clustered three or four at a single street intersection, certainly have a direct bearing on the price of gasoline.

Reduction of overhead expense, the directors feel, should certainly bring a reduction in price to the consumer.

Oppose Costly Stations
The executive board of the state association, at a recent meeting, passed resolutions opposing the numerous, elaborate service stations, and went on record as favoring a move to provide relief along this line.

The last formal investigation of gasoline prices in Minnesota was in 1923, when N. J. Holmberg, State Commissioner of Agriculture, conducted an inquiry, at the direction of the State Legislature.

"The opinion I formed at that time," he said, "was that the price of gasoline was set at just what the traffic would bear."

J. R. Switzer, of St. Paul, Representative in the state legislature, is one of the leaders in the move for a 1925 inquiry. He is now at work on a study of Mr. Holmberg's report, and other data, before drafting the plan to be presented to the legislature.

It is estimated that Minnesota motorists use 200,000,000 gallons of gasoline annually. So-called low test gasoline was quoted at 22.2 cents, oil station price, last week.

South Dakota to Reopen Its 'Gas' Selling Stations
PIERRE, S. D., March 3 (Special)—Recent radical advances in gasoline prices in South Dakota have caused Carl Gunderson, new Governor, to order the State Highway

Commission to reopen the state gasoline stations at Mitchell and Aberdeen. These stations will compete with private filling stations, selling at as low a price as possible to cover actual expenses, in an effort to curb the tendency of dealers to raise prices, it is announced.

Meanwhile the Legislature is discussing a bill to give the State authority to sell gasoline and providing a revolving fund for the purpose of purchasing gasoline to be sold at state filling stations whenever public necessity requires. Under the original measure the question of public sale rested in the judgment of the Governor, the House amending it to require approval of the State Highway Commission. A contest over this amendment is looked for in the Senate.

Discussing South Dakota's gasoline situation, Mr. Gunderson said in an interview:

"In my message at the opening of the present legislative session, I said that one or two stations at which we are now selling gasoline would be fully equipped to give the same services as are now given at other stations. The result of these tests will be published. If the regular dealer will then sell at prices representative of the delivered cost in the tank, plus such a margin of profit as has been determined by the State to be reasonable, then the State will withdraw from the retail business and confine its operations to that of supplying its own needs. Otherwise the State will continue to sell gasoline."

Harry F. Sinclair Asserts Oil Reserves Nearly Gone
NEW YORK, March 3—Exhaustion of the country's crude oil reserves by the end of 1926, with prospects of smaller production and increased consumption this year, was said to be a possibility by Harry F. Sinclair, chairman of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation.

Mr. Sinclair placed the amount which could be classed as "reserve" at 300,000,000 barrels, or the equivalent of 120 days' supply at the anticipated rate of consumption during 1925.

FASCISTI REMOVE EX-SERVICE MEN

Discussion Occurs in Organization — Opposition to Government Grows

By Special Cable
ROME, March 3—Letters recently exchanged between the Italian Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini, and the president of the ex-service men's association, testified to the growing differences dividing the said association from the Government. Last August, at the Congress held at Assisi, the ex-service men adopted a resolution urging the Government to pursue a policy of mobilization, and making their further support conditional on such a policy.

Later events, however, have caused a great number of ex-service men to pass to the opposition, and preparations were made to summon a general meeting of the association in Rome to elect a new committee. It was anticipated that the ex-service men hostile to the present Government would carry the day, and the Fascist newspapers, realizing the moral effect such a victory would have in the country, started a violent press campaign against the leaders of the ex-service men.

Two days before his appointment as secretary of the Fascist Party, urged the Government to dissolve the association and withdraw the financial support hitherto made in favor of ex-service men.

The Government last night took the not unexpected decision to remove the executive committee of the ex-service men's association from power, appointing a triumvirate to carry on the business provisionally. This action on the part of the Government does not constitute an abuse of power as in the statute regarding the ex-service men's association, the right is reserved by the Government to intervene in matters affecting service men, but at the same time it renders more acute the division existing within the association between supporters and opponents of the Fascist Government.

ILINOIS PLANNING FOREST PRESERVES
Appropriation of \$250,000 Now Before Legislature

Special Cable from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 3—A plan for saving the wild natural beauty of Illinois is nearing realization, according to Ransom Kennicott, chief of the Illinois State Forest Preserve. Many of the present state legislators look with favor upon a bill which has the backing of various groups, including the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs and the State Forestry Association. This bill would give the State power to acquire forest preserves and make an appropriation for the purpose.

"Illinois has 5,000,000 acres of forest land," Mr. Kennicott explained. "This land has no value for agriculture, and is not expensive to buy. But if it is not protected by the State, it may soon be lost. The appropriation of \$250,000 for the purchase of such land can be bought with that sum."

"A state law will in no way interfere with the county forest preserves but rather help their work. One of the plans we now have, that of making a constitutional amendment to serve along the Illinois River from Chicago to Peoria, may be of great realization if we wait until each county along the way is able to buy the land alone. But with state help it can be done. We feel sure this bill will pass this Legislature."

POLES HOLD UP GERMAN GOODS
New Cause of Friction Reported in Eastern Europe

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 3—Although there is a temporary lull in the storm between Poland and Danzig over Danzig's refusal to allow Polish letter boxes to remain in the streets of the town, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns there is a new cause of friction arising in that quarter tending to the further exacerbation of relations between the states in Eastern Europe. According to the so-called "corridor" agreement, dealing with the traffic which connects Poland with the sea, all merchandise from East Prussia to the west of Germany is supposed to pass through the corridor without let or hindrance.

During the last few weeks, however, the Polish authorities have held up large quantities of goods on the ground that they had not originated in East Prussia—a thesis which if substantiated will mean that East Prussia and the rest of Germany will be placed under different customs regulations.

Most of the consignments thus treated come from Lithuania which does not improve the already strained relations between Poland and Lithuania. Germans also complain that difficulties are placed in the way of German shipping on the river Vistula, and the points at issue will probably be brought up shortly before an arbitration board in Danzig.

CANADA'S POWER MINIMUM ESTIMATE IS 40,000,000 H. P.
MONTREAL, March 3 (Special Correspondence)—"One reason why I think it unwise to prohibit the export of power is that it is better for eastern Canada to have prosperous neighbors in New England than to see their important manufacturing industries surrender their primacy to George Westinghouse and the southern states, which openly boast that with their cheap coal and labor, they will take New England's place in the industrial structure of America," declared F. W. Cowie, consulting engineer of the Montreal Harbor Commission, in a debate before the

House of Commons. Mr. Cowie, in his report, estimated that the power potential of the St. Lawrence river is 40,000,000 horse power.

TRANSPORT OF TURKISH TROOPS IN QUESTION
By Special Cable
PARIS, March 3—It is understood that the Marquis of Crewe, British Ambassador, has discussed with Edouard Herriot, French Prime Minister, the transport of Turkish troops over the Syrian railway for the suppression of the Kurdish revolt. The British naturally protest, but M. Herriot replies that it is a matter of internal administration.

France is prepared, however, to meet the British views. Though England takes no sides in the insurrection, it is regarded as a possibility of Turkey to strike at Mosul through Kurdistan.

Great Britain's Attitude on the Security Question
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 3—Despite French statements to the contrary, Great Britain has no present intention to start negotiations with France on the security question. It may be confidently asserted. This is not to say that Great Britain is not making tentative inquiries in this direction. Still less does it mean it regards unfavorable the possibility of the mutual guarantees pact offered by Germany some weeks ago.

But the British Government still holds that the question of security is entirely separate from the question of the evacuation of Cologne and German disarmament, which lie within the Versailles Treaty, whereas security lies outside of it. The fact that Great Britain is consulting the doubtful question of security is held to show it regards the matter from the viewpoint of the British Empire rather than that of Europe.

This implies that Great Britain is chiefly concerned with Holland, Belgium and the Channel ports and not with the rest of Europe.

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AMBASSADORS CONSIDERING ALLIED REPORT

Early Evacuation of Cologne Believed to Be Precluded by Foch Findings

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable
PARIS, March 3—Julius Cambon presided at the Conference of Ambassadors which considered two documents relating to German armaments. The first was the voluminous report of the Commission of Military Control with 12 annexes and a number of photographs. Then there was the report on the report elaborated by Marshal Foch and his colleagues on the Interallied Military Committee sitting at Versailles. Marshal Foch's observations were merely sent in an advisory sense, but it is believed that they entirely preclude the possibility of the immediate evacuation of Cologne.

Indeed it is expected that the deliberations of the Conference will last for several months. The tendency to war is increased by the recent events in Germany. Eventually the Conference should inform Germany what measures must be taken before Cologne is abandoned.

In the meantime, Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, and Edouard Herriot, French Prime Minister, will probably meet, and possibly there will be a conference of allied ministers in Brussels. The Foch report only fills in 11 typewritten pages but will be completed by verbal explanations by Marshal Foch, who is present at the sittings. Marshal Foch, though pointing out the inadequacy of the present armaments, lays most emphasis on the maintenance of a great headquarters staff directed by Gen. von Seeckt and cadres sufficient for a formidable army. It is an officers' school, the preparation of recruits being instantly mobilizable and upon the preservation of machinery which is capable of swift conversion for the rapid fabrication of war material which is disappearing.

In short Marshal Foch is concerned not so much at the present position as with the preparations which in a few weeks might entirely transform Germany. Germany, according to the Foch report, should possess an army of 100,000 men serving 12 years. It is intended as a mere gendarmerie. But it is alleged that it can be multiplied 14 or 20 times its nominal strength. Instead of being a long service army, the personnel is frequently changed and in reality they are short term troops. The number of officers is extraordinarily large; indeed the army is regarded as an officers' school. Intensive instruction is given to many tens of thousands of prospective officers. Marshal Foch's conclusion is that Germany is ready to set into motion machinery which makes the future doubtful.

NEWTON MAN ELECTED TO FRENCH ACADEMY
PARIS, March 3—Roland Thaxter, professor emeritus of botany at Harvard University, has been elected a foreign member of the French Academy of Sciences, botany section.

A native of Newton, Mass., Professor Thaxter received his A.B., Ph.D. and A.M. degrees from Harvard University, where he began his professional career as assistant in biology. He became mycologist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in 1888 and then rose to assistant professor of cryptogamic botany, professor of botany and now professor emeritus of botany at Harvard.

He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, A.A.S., member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, honorary member of the Deutsche Botanische Gesellschaft, Linnean Society, London, Royal Botanical Society of Belgium, British Mycological Society, Royal Academy of Denmark, Royal Academy of Sweden. He has written many monographs and papers, mostly on insects, which have appeared in scientific publications. His home is in Cambridge, Mass.

Washington Observations
Washington, March 3
PROBABLY Charles G. Dawes will be no exception to other Vice Presidents who have been besieged by patronage hunters, mistakenly of opinion that he, like the President, has jobs to give away. Calvin Coolidge received a congratulatory caller soon after he became Vice-President in March, 1921. The visitor hastened to explain he hadn't come on an office-seeking mission. "Wouldn't have made any difference," said Coolidge. "All the patronage I get is a clerk and a stenographer." Our Vice-Presidents are privileged to appoint a limited number of cadets to West Point and of midshipmen to Annapolis.

There's a clerical member of Congress who was treated to a disconcerting experience at an "Americanization class" in Washington the other. These are classes where residents aliens are put through a course of sprouts in the United States Constitution, in words of one syllable. The representative in question was the orator of the evening. He started in to quote the preamble of our Magna Charta—"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, and all the rest of it. He had gone no further than those opening words when he found it necessary to haul out a copy of the Constitution, and read the rest of the preamble. When his turn was finished, the officials in charge of the class said: "Mr. Congressman, we've 20 fellows here who can recite the preamble to the Constitution by heart, although not a one of them is yet a naturalized citizen."

Visitors who want to see American statesmen of the hour as Washington envisages them from day to day can indulge in that pastime by looking last at the Corcoran Gallery of Art. There Robert James Malone, caricaturist, is exhibiting his collection entitled "Our Statesmen"—a galaxy of 30 or 40 cartoons that depict the Nation's best-known men. Taft, Moses, Hughes, La Follette, Gillett, Edge, Curtis, Willis, Pat Harrison, Borah, Caraway, Pershing, Cummins, Smoot, Ashurst, Watson, Robinson, Bryan, Warren, Glass, Heflin, Wadsworth, Copeland, King, Brookhart, Dawes, Pepper, Longworth, Swanson and Overman are among the castigated. "Jim" Preston, "commander-in-chief of the press gallery," also is here.

James W. Wadsworth Jr., Senator from New York, crowned Republican "boss" of the Empire State when he nominated Theodore Roosevelt for Governor last fall, is having his organization troubles. They spring from a charge that he is not enough of a "boss." New York Republicans apparently want a "boss" who bosses. Mr. Wadsworth is accused of leaving too many things and too much authority to under-bosses and not running things himself. His vicissitudes are said to be mainly up-State, whence he springs, rather than from Manhattan Island-ward.

Up-State, New York is long, and Mr. Wadsworth is politically wet. The Democrats talk of pitting Mayor Jacobstein of Rochester against Mr. Wadsworth for the Senate in 1926. Mr. Jacobstein made a strong reelection run last November, winning by 30,000, while Coolidge was carrying Rochester by 29,000. F. W. W.

LEAD PRICE REDUCED
NEW YORK, March 3—The American Smelting & Refining Company today reduced the price of lead from 9.25 to 9 cents a pound.

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City State

NEW SCHOOLS IN CITY BUDGET

Removal of Primary From Forest Hills "EI" Noise Is Provided

Proposed new school buildings in the Forest Hills and Mattapan sections included in the program which the Boston School Committee has submitted to the General Court for approval are a primary building near the James Healey playground to replace the wooden buildings near the elevated station and erection of the second four-room unit of the Charles Logue School. The school committee's explanation of the needs of these districts, published today, concludes a series of four announcements on its Boston building program. The statement follows:

Forest Hills Station is no suitable place for a primary school building, with the constant stream of street traffic and the roar of steam and electric trains all day long, yet there is an old wooden primary building there wedged in by converging streets. The plans of the school committee call for abandoning this structure and for building a more suitable one near the James Healey playground.

In the same general vicinity, but far enough away so that another neighborhood may be served, a new four-room kindergarten primary building will accommodate another group of children who at present must every day trudge back and forth to school in the immediate vicinity of Forest Hills street cars.

In Mattapan the committee hopes to be able to appropriate \$50,000 for the erection of the second four-room unit of the Charles Logue School in the Edmund P. Tilton District. This is in the Walk Mill section where wooden portable buildings have been used.

The children living at Wellington Hill have been forced to go to the Roger Walcott School, but it is a hardship to expect them to go so far away from home, and especially it is unequal for when at lunch time they have to hurry home and back again with oftentimes no minutes to spare.

Under the proposed plan, the Charles Logue School will consist of eight rooms and will accommodate all the neighborhood children who ought to attend it. Its construction will be in accordance with the standard unit plan of the schoolhouse commission and can readily be enlarged when the needs of the district require.

If the school authorities are empowered to carry out these projects, many of which they have had to put off from year to year, Boston will have gone a long way toward overcoming the handicap set by lack of funds.

ISSUES IN BROOKLINE EXPLAINED BY RADIO

Last minute campaigning by radio in the Brookline town election which closes this evening at 7 o'clock was tried last night over station WEEI when spokesmen presented issues around which the contest for places on the school committee has developed. Arthur J. Shingler, president of the Brookline Public School Association, spoke on behalf of the candidates of Mrs. Lotta Bradburn Schick and Francis A. Nicolls; while Walter Humphreys, representing the Brookline Citizens' Committee, endorsed Henry Ware and Mrs. Ann C. Heague for re-election. Michael Driscoll, who has served for 51 years on the committee, was endorsed by both organizations.

The contest developed following the action of the school committee in adding another half-hour to the length of the school day at the high school. Five women are seeking election as town meeting members.

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Yusuke Tsurumi, author and lecturer, told members of the Women's City Club in his address last night at Pilgrim Hall. He said that the people of his country were convinced of the good will of the American public.

The development of Japan from an agricultural country to more of an industrial center, which is making possible the concentration of large populations, with consequent lessening of land requirements, will take care of the country's migration problem for the next 20 years at least, he said. Only little more than 500,000 Japanese have migrated from the Empire in the last 60 years, according to Mr. Tsurumi, who explained that most of this number had gone to Manchuria and other Far Eastern districts.

Museum's Stalwart Watchdogs Guard Priceless Art Treasures

Titian and Titian Jr. Divide the Night's Sentry— Though Playful Off Duty, Tests Have Found Them Argus-Eyed on Long Vigils

Some months ago a curator of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts said, at the conclusion of a talk before an audience of Boston art patrons, "And the museum has, also, two 'new Titans' to do so. For upon Titian and Titian Jr., proud sons of a noble lineage, to check his youthful ebullience and to be properly responsible to his obligations, takes the second watchman. The watchmen are agreed in saying that it is a remarkable thing to watch the two when the moment comes for the one

Titian and Titian Jr.—New Custodians at Museum



M. J. Moore, Superintendent, With Police Dogs Which Proudly Help Defend the Multitude of Treasures.

"Y" ASSOCIATION ELECTS

The organization embracing the Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island has re-elected as members of the state committee for a three-year term Charles D. Kepner of Newtonville, James Logan of Worcester, Arthur Perry Jr. of Boston, Thomas Perry of Westbury, R. I., R. Sanford Riley of Worcester, Franklin P. Shumway of Melrose, and Evan W. Thomas of Brockton.

The organization also announces the election of the following new members for three years: Douglas Crocker of Fitchburg, Wallace M. Ross of Boston, Perley A. Foster of Lynn, Ezra L. Phillips of Gloucester, Franklin W. Game of Boston, and Dr. Norman M. MacLean of Newport, R. I.

NEW FRATERNITY CHARTERED

A new local fraternity, Gamma Phi Kappa, at Northeastern University, has received a charter. Its officers are: H. B. McGee, Roxbury, president; G. E. Meyer, Norwood, vice-president; W. J. Hurlie, Danbury, Conn., treasurer; and D. L. Parker, Lynn, secretary.

STATE TAX REPORTS POUR IN

State income tax returns continued to pour in by mail at the main office, 40 Court Street, today. With yesterday the last day for filing reports, the bureau was crowded all day.

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race of dogs, superbly elegant and graceful in their sable and gold beauty, rests a considerable share of responsibility in the preservation of an unbroken peace roundabout the multitude of treasures at the museum.

Titian and Titian Jr. have justly been called "dogs of affairs." They are not merely strong animals, mechanically trained to the rudiments of watchfulness against intruders. With wisdom and dignity, they divide the watches of the twilight, the night and the dawn, until the staff of the museum comes again to take from the heaviest responsibility.

Titian leads the watch, with the head watchman, Charles Regan. When the doors of the museum are closed at 5 o'clock, Titian and Mr. Regan begin to pace the corridors. Silently they traverse them, hour after hour, knowing each other only as man and dog thrown long in isolation in each other's company can know each other. They know well the seamlessness or the lack of it in any slightest noise. They know whether the placques of light are, as they should be, marking across the dimness of the many corridors.

At midnight Titian Jr., who is trying to relinquish his watchfulness, for the other to assume the grave burden.

Titian becomes suddenly gay, thoughtless, abruptly innocent of a care in the world, Titian Jr., finely self-disciplined, sternly putting down the desire to make amiable passes at his parent in the darkened corridor, to stir up a little amusement, gives the watchfulness from his eyes, stills his involuntarily wagging plume, gives his great body a final, warning shake as one who should say, "The time is gone, my lad, for everything but responsibility," and stalks away through the half light, his feet whispering, soundlessly against the floor, in rhythm with those of his companion. Youth learned early and well to assume equal obligations with its elders.

Some have asked whether the dogs really are valuable to the museum. They have paused to watch them.

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TEACHERS SEEK BETTER STATUTE

Law Regulating Working Conditions to Be Reviewed At Night Hearing

Another hearing on the public school teachers' tenure of service bill is to be held at the State House on March 10, at 7:30 p. m., before the Joint Legislative Committee on Education, of which George D. Chamberlain of Springfield is Senate ranking chairman and Joseph L. Larson of Everett is House chairman.

The first hearing on the measure was on last Tuesday, when it was evident to the committee members that further time should be granted for the teachers to explain the merits of the proposition they are seeking to have made a law.

Behind this bill and really its author is the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation. John F. Donovan, member of the House of Representatives from Chelsea, presented the bill upon the petition of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation. The measure asks for amendment to the present law relative to the regulation of the tenure of service now protecting public school teachers.

Frederick A. Pitcher, superintendent of the Shurtleff School of Chelsea, as chairman of the committee on legislation for the teachers' federation, has charge of the hearings before the legislative committee, and he makes the leading arguments for the proposed amendment to the present law.

Would Advance One Year. The law regulating teachers' employment was enacted in 1914 and the federation is seeking to have protection in service start after two years service rather than three as it now stands on the statute books of the State.

Under the proposed bill, teachers in the public schools, after they have served two years with satisfaction to the school committee of city or town where they are employed, retain their positions without further election or notice on the part of the school committee.

Another change in the law as it now stands is that 30 days' notice of intention on the part of the school committee to ask for a resignation must be given and the teacher who is asked to resign may take advantage of a hearing before the school committee and then is to be allowed an appeal to the State Department of Education.

A Few of the Benefits. The proposed change in the tenure of service law will allow the teacher

DR. HOTSON TO TAKE YALE POST. Dr. J. L. Hotson, English instructor at Harvard University, and member of the 47 Workshop under Prof. George Pierce Baker, will follow his chief to Yale University, at the end of the school year, according to an announcement from the university.

Charles H. Baber, formerly managing director of Babers Ltd. (Jersey), 20 Oxford Street, has now opened at 304-306 Regent Street, London, W. 1.

Mr. C. H. Baber will be pleased to supervise fitting as before. A number of his old assistants are helping him.

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Debenham & Freebody

Wigmore Street, (Cavendish Square), London, W. 1

Famous for over a Century for Taste, for Quality, for Value

Fashionable COAT FROCKS

For Present Wear

Perfectly tailored and made on most becoming lines from materials that we can guarantee to give satisfaction in wear. The coat frocks illustrated will be found in our Better Gown Department, where it is possible for ladies who are larger than the usual Stock sizes to obtain ready-to-wear Gowns suitable for all occasions at most moderate prices.

LARGE SIZES A SPECIALITY

INDOOR CIRCUS FOR "Y"

Plans are under way for the annual circus to be held at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. on March 20 and 21. Practically every kind of sport suitable for indoor presentation is to be included. All the instructors and a large number of members will take part in the general direction of H. Bradley Fenno. The committee on production comprises A. W. Peel, chairman; John J. Sinner, A. H. Hultgren, A. Elson, J. L. Dunstan, J. Hardy, Frank Alexander, N. Krook, T. H. Russell, R. Astley, C. Bean, B. Moulton and C. H. Lapham.

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WASHINGTON IS FIRST BIG CITY TO PAY EXPENSES AS IT GOES

National Capital, Moreover, Is Only Major Municipality in America Which Is Debt-Free, This, Despite \$400,000,000 of Tax-Exempt Property

The following is the second of a series of articles prepared especially for The Christian Science Monitor on the problem of municipal finance. The first article dealt with the question of the debt of cities, and the second, in an effort to clear up much of the mystery which surrounds city government, the articles are based on, but not limited to, the findings of the Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The financial arrangements of Washington, D. C., occupy a class by themselves. Congress serves as the city council, while the President of the United States acts as its Mayor. The city is managed directly by a commission made up of two citizens, chosen by the President with the approval of the Senate, and an engineer, detailed from the army. Annually Congress decides what the city shall spend the following year and votes a contribution toward its income. The balance of its expenses is provided for by local taxes, etc.

Washington has, according to the estimate of the United States Bureau of the Census, a population of 492,421; and stands fourteenth on the list of large American cities. Among its taxpayers are between 60,000 and 70,000 small-business owners, many of whom are Government employees. The others are the employees of the relatively few big business organizations—car lines, department stores, chain groceries—which cater to the Government. Then Washington is becoming more and more a society center and people of much wealth are joining the retired army and navy officers and Government officials in establishing homes in the city, but they do most of their large buying elsewhere. Important business enterprises, such as manufacturing establishments, and their possible tax payments, are shut out of the District of Columbia.

Extraordinary Exemptions
The city is further hampered in raising revenues by extraordinary tax exemptions. The United States Government owns 7500 acres of land, valued with improvements at \$400,000,000. The properties of foreign embassies, legations, schools, etc., aggregate 1300 acres, valued at \$500,000. None of these properties yield taxes. The Government of the United States brings the city's drinking water from Great Falls, which is situated between Virginia and Maryland a few miles from the District line, to the filtration plant. For its services, it gets the water it requires, which amounts to 18 per cent of the entire amount consumed per annum, and escapes paying \$316,000 in rates.

Yet this fiscal year, which ends June 30, taxable Washington real estate is assessed at \$18,778,744; tangible personalty at \$110,000,000; and intangibles at \$450,000,000. These give a total of \$1,328,778,744. According to the report of the Census Bureau for 1922, Cleveland, O., property, assessed like Washington's at 100 per cent of its value, had a valuation of \$1,567,291,770; that of St. Louis, Mo., \$1,126,744,867; and that of Baltimore, Md., \$1,168,018,921.

Unlike any other American city of similar size, Washington is free from debt. Its sinking fund held on Aug. 1, 1924, far more than enough to retire the \$3,609,550 worth of 3.65 per cent bonds that were left outstanding of the issue of Aug. 1, 1874. These bonds have ceased to bear interest and most of them have now been presented for redemption. Congress authorized the \$15,000,000 bond issue of Aug. 1, 1874, running 50 years, as a funding loan in order to wipe out all other forms of District indebtedness.

L'Enfant Plan Followed
Most of Washington's debts had been incurred between 1871 and 1874 in carrying out the L'Enfant plan of arrangement, paving the streets and installing water pipes and sewers. The sinking fund had been allowed to go along at its own gait and pay its own way. That year, Congress inaugurated the commission form of city administration on a temporary basis and voted a "lump sum" to be used in carrying out the plan. After July 1, 1878, the commission was continued on a permanent footing and Congress annually contributed 50 per cent of the local government's outlay.

From July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1924, the Congressional contribution was 40 per cent of the city's expenses. In the current fiscal year, Congress is trying out a return to the "lump sum" plan of contribution and has voted to give the city \$9,000,000. This is about the same amount as usual. In 1918, it gave \$7,032,403; in 1922, \$9,187,783; in 1923, \$9,910,056; and in 1924, \$9,130,457.

The Congressional appropriation act of 1923 ordered the city to accumulate a revolving fund by July 1, 1927. This it must maintain to enable it to meet its expenses before it receives the federal contribution in the eleventh month of the fiscal year. Now, the District borrows federal funds when its tax receipts run out and returns them after receiving its regular allowance. With this revolving fund available, Washington will be the only large city in the United States operating on a strictly pay-as-you-go basis. In fact, it is virtually operating on that basis now.

Washington Revenues
The following table shows the revenue which Washington expects to receive before the close of this fiscal year:

Taxes on realty and personalty	\$15,002,902
Taxes on public utilities	1,700,000
Tax on gasoline (at a gallon)	100,000
Automobile tags (at \$1 each)	100,000
Water rates	1,100,000
Water main assessments	100,000
Log licenses (at \$2 each)	26,000
Federal contribution	9,000,000
Total	\$27,828,902

This total is about \$350,000 on the safe side of the Congressional budget for 1925. How the anticipated revenue for 1925 compares with the income and outgo of other years is shown in the following table:

Year	Total Government Revenue	Total City Revenue
1925	\$27,828,902	\$24,134,185
1924	27,425,364	24,143,029
1923	25,058,682	23,832,735
1922	24,247,151	23,742,151

Application of Statistics
To make a practical application of the foregoing statistics, what di-

different aspects of this question, which resulted in conventions. Then there have been the conventions for the simplification of customs formalities, for the recognition of arbitration clauses in commercial contracts, for the protection of minorities, for the suppression of the traffic in women and children, for the establishment of the eight-hour day, regulating the employment of women and the employment of children, the rights and welfare of seamen on merchant vessels, aerial navigation, and so on.

Thus, since the foundation of the League, international law is being rapidly developed, and the purpose of the committee is rather to aid in this development than to undertake the task of the mere codification of existing legislation.

League Accelerates Action
Of course, this development was in progress before the League came into existence, but it was a much slower process. We need only take the opium convention as an example of the speeding up which the League has accomplished. Four diplomatic conferences, beginning in 1907, were held on opium before the opium convention of 1912 was drawn up. When the war broke out, in August, 1914, only four governments had brought

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SUNSET STORIES

Billy Bear Dreams a Dream

IT WAS a cold winter day, no day at all for little Billy Bear to waddle without worry through the wild woodland.

Billy Bear
Slept in a tree.
It had a hollow
Place, you see,
Just big enough
For Billy Bear
To sleep away
The winter there.

The chilling winds
Came on to blow.
The ground was covered
Deep with snow.
So Billy Bear
Slept away
The winter there.

But little Billy Bear dreamed that he was waddling without worry

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Box was working away on something this afternoon and finally he said, "Snubs are going to have some fun as soon as I get this pinwheel fixed the way I want it!"

Then he started running and it didn't take him long to get around so fast you could hardly tell it was moving!

By that time I wanted to get hold of myself and after begging him for a few minutes he made another one for me.

I started galloping around in a circle with it and I got along so well that the Box finally put his wheel on the other end of my stick—so if I would balance, he said—and then I did have some fun!

By that time I wanted to get hold of myself and after begging him for a few minutes he made another one for me.

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Billy Bear
Slept in a tree.
It had a hollow
Place, you see,
Just big enough
For Billy Bear
To sleep away
The winter there.

The chilling winds
Came on to blow.
The ground was covered
Deep with snow.
So Billy Bear
Slept away
The winter there.

But little Billy Bear dreamed that he was waddling without worry

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dennation of such gambling was growing rapidly throughout the country.

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A Maker of Instruments for Surveying Universal Spaces

Professor Michelson Measures the Velocity of Light and Determines the Rigidity of the Earth

Chicago Special Correspondence.

THE insignificance of the sun, moon and earth, as compared in size with other heavenly bodies, is emphasized with startling clearness by one of the latest inventions of Prof. Albert A. Michelson of the University of Chicago. The human race, which for thousands of years fondly believed their little solar system to be the center of the physical universe, but later unwillingly revised their opinion, can now rest assured that neither the earth nor the flaming sun itself is even visible from great stars which are being measured today.

Experts, working under Professor Michelson's direction, have computed the diameter of Alpha Orionis, a star in the constellation of Orion. Using a new invention of Professor Michelson's, they found Alpha Orionis is 300,000,000 miles in diameter, or 300 times as large as the diameter of the sun. And since the mass of the sun is about 332,000 times greater than that of the earth, the relative sizes of Alpha Orionis and earth can be imagined.

A brief description of Professor Michelson's instrument is as follows: The mirror of an eight-foot telescope is obscured by an opaque cap with slits adjustable in width and distance apart. When the telescope is focused on a star, instead of the star's image appearing on the mirror there appears a series of interference bands, arranged at equal distances apart and parallel to the two slits. With the slits properly adjusted, a distance between them is finally obtained at which the fringes disappear. A simple formula then gives the angle of the subtended star, and when this angle and the distance from the earth are known, its diameter can easily be figured.

In an announcement of such importance as Professor Michelson's, it is natural to inquire into the standing and past achievements of the man concerned. In this case they are about the most corroboratory possible. For Professor Michelson is one of the foremost physicists of the world. In 1907 he was awarded the Nobel prize for physics.

Measuring the Velocity of Light

While Professor Michelson has made numerous discoveries of the highest importance in other fields, his special work has been the study of light. His method of determining the velocity of light, which was the first achievement to bring his name to the attention of the scholarly world, determined that velocity to be 186,330 miles a second. The maximum error in this figure does not exceed one-fourth of one per cent.

To the subject of spectrum analysis, Professor Michelson has devoted many of the best years of his life. Spectrum analyses are obtained by means of the spectroscopic. Every substance when heated emits a characteristic light. By means of the spectroscopic this light is analyzed and the elements giving off the light are thereby revealed. The spectroscopic has enabled man to determine the elements in far distant stars.

The difficulties of spectrum analysis will be realized when it is learned that a single atom of sodium emits 500,000,000,000 vibrations per second of two slightly different kinds of light. Professor Michelson was very long before he improved the spectroscopic, calling the improved type an echelon spectroscopic. This wonderful machine divides light into its various constituents and makes possible their separate analysis.

The echelon spectroscopic uses a glass grating—a piece of highly polished glass on which is ruled from 15,000 to 50,000 straight, equally-spaced lines to the inch. To make these gratings, Professor Michelson invented a ruling machine which is perhaps the most accurately constructed mechanical device in the world. It is operated in a room, the temperature of which is kept constant to within one hundredth of a degree.

But It Cannot Vote

To assist in analyzing the lines of the spectrum into their fundamental parts, Professor Michelson invented the harmonic analyzer, a machine that will take a complex periodic motion and resolve it into a set of simple pendulum motions. Prof. Henry Crew of Northwestern University said of it: "Like the dredging

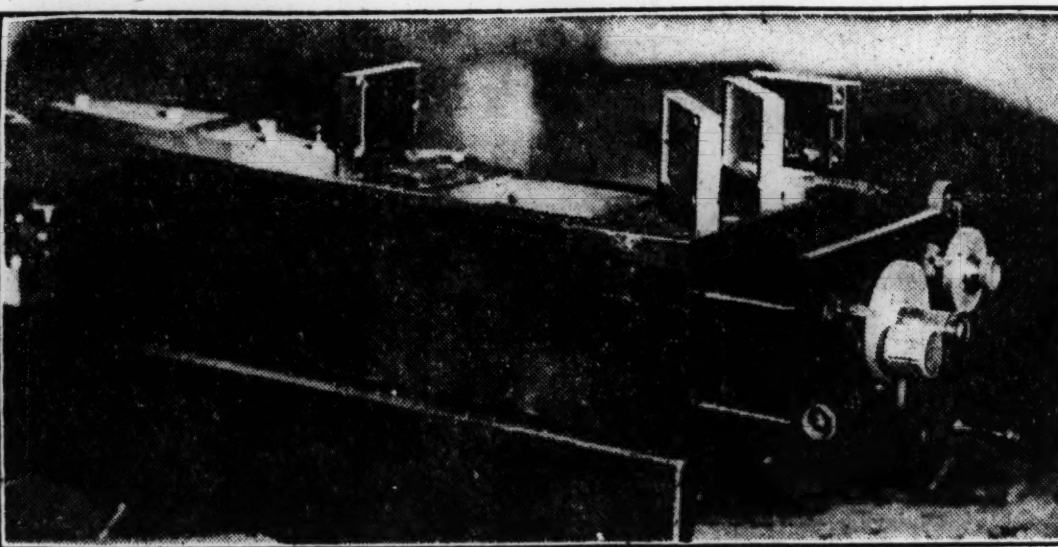
machine the Irishman viewed with awe, it has but one defect—it cannot vote."

Man has long endeavored to determine the absolute motion of the earth through space. It is known that the earth swings around the sun and that the entire solar system is moving toward the constellation of Hercules at the rate of 12 miles a second, or 400,000,000 miles a year. However, natural scientists have not yet been able to measure the motion of the earth. In 1880 Professor Michelson attacked the problem of determining the motion of the earth with respect to the ether, the all-pervading medium that fills interstellar space.

The marvelous interferometer Professor Michelson eventually overcame the tremendous experimental difficulties in connection with this problem; but no motion of the earth with respect to the ether was found. This result came as a profound surprise. It does not mean that there is no motion relatively between the earth and the surrounding ether; but a number of basic theories must be revised to account for this new condition.

In order to solve this problem Professor Michelson invented a most marvelous instrument, which he

Fifty Times as Powerful as the Most Powerful Microscope



Michelson's Interferometer, Which Can Measure a Change of Distance of One Five-Millionth of an Inch.

called the interferometer. This instrument is 50 times more powerful than a perfect microscope would be. The microscope's power is limited by the length of a light wave; and the smallest distance it can reveal is one-half of a wavelength, or one hundred-thousandth of an inch. By utilizing the properties of light in another manner, the interferometer can reveal distances equivalent to one five-millionth of an inch.

Professor Michelson used the interferometer to aid him in measuring the standard meter, the foundation of the metric system, in terms of infinite exactitude and in a manner that will make this unit perpetual. The original meter length, a bar of platinum-iridium, was carefully preserved at Paris; but there exists the possibility of its destruction. In 1889 an international commission on weights and measures asked Professor Michelson to devise some method by which the meter length could be accurately reproduced. The meter is theoretically one forty-millionth of the earth's circumference. This definition, however, is not accurate enough. Professor Michelson announced the length of the meter in terms of cadmium light waves, with a maximum error of one part in two millions. This definition will allow the meter to be reproduced accurately, as long as cadmium light re-

tains its properties—"which is as long as the earth exists."

Man has long needed to know the physical properties of this globe. It is impossible to learn this directly, as the deepest mines yet sunk penetrate less than two miles below the surface, a distance proportionately no greater than the thickness of the varnish on a two-foot globe. The interior of the earth is believed to be intensely hot. This theory is based on the fact that molten lava is thrown forth by erupting volcanoes. Assuming that the earth is not a solid mass, scholars have long struggled to discover how it resisted the attractive forces exerted by other planets and stars—whether as a viscous mass or as a perfectly elastic body. As the result of a long and ingenious series of experiments, Professor Michelson was able to prove that the earth through and

through is as rigid as steel and that it yields to outside forces as a perfectly elastic body and not as a viscous mass.

These are the most striking achievements of America's greatest physicist, any one of which is sufficient to perpetuate a man's name. The result of Professor Michelson's experiments with reference to the motion of the earth has raised questions that it will take many years to answer satisfactorily, and his determination of the rigidity of the earth has made possible further and more wonderful progress in the sphere of celestial mechanics.

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SOUTH AFRICA IS BUILDING RAPIDLY

Survey in Union Shows Activity in Urban Centers

DURBAN, Natal, Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence).—The Director of Census has recently published in his monthly bulletin of union statistics an interesting survey of building construction in the principal urban centers for a period of 21 months. During the months in question, January, 1923, to September, 1924, plans for 15,755 new buildings of all kinds were passed and alterations to 13,010 others authorized, involving an expenditure of approximately £12,892,000.

Johannesburg heads the list for the greatest activity in construction. Plans for 10,793 new buildings were passed and alterations to 4359 existing buildings were authorized, and the expenditure incurred was estimated at £4,213,331. The Cape Peninsula comes second with 1602 new building plans and 4330 plans for alterations to buildings were authorized at a total estimated cost of nearly £3,705,000. These two centers account for two-thirds of the expenditure in the principal areas of population.

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STRICT LAW FOR TRAPPING ASKED

New Jersey Warden Would Restrict Device to Deep Waters

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 25 (Special Correspondence).—Restriction of all steel trapping of fur-bearing animals to deep water and abolishment of upland trapping are advocated by Arthur Davison, Monmouth County game warden, as humane measures to alleviate cruelty to trapped animals caused by the steel trap.

Upland trapping, he said, is responsible for the loss of hundreds of rabbits, quails, and other animals and birds which cannot lawfully be trapped in this State. The only animal which can lawfully be trapped, and which frequents the uplands, is the skunk, the game warden added, while a dozen other species of wild life accidentally are victims of the traps.

"As trapping is now conducted," Mr. Davison said, "there is a great amount of needless cruelty. While I cannot speak authoritatively relative to the advisability of eliminating the steel trap entirely, I can say that there should be stringent laws governing trapping methods."

"All muskrat trapping should be confined to deep water. The slide pole should be used. Persons should be compelled to visit their traps every day. Upland trapping should be barred entirely. The quest for skunk pelts results in a depletion in the supply of rabbits, quail and other birds and animals which cannot lawfully be trapped."

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Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

The "Party Factory" Supplies Fun to Order

COULD imagination conjure up anything more intriguing than a children's party factory? Where entertainments are made to order and the only thing necessary to bring about the mysterious or amusing is to tell one's wishes to the fair heads of the establishments?

For two years the party factory has been in operation, and the success which has attended it is indicated by the strenuous activity of the telephone bell which continually utters calls for help from mothers.

The office on the top floor of a re-modelled brownstone house shows its purpose, for party favors of every description bestrew tables and chairs, while other charming accessories line the walls. Being a workshop, it naturally abounds in the paraphernalia from which parties are made.

Any one of a dozen entertainments may be chosen under the guiding counsel of the versatile young women in charge. It can be an exhibition of tricks by a prestidigitator, or a travel program, or be made up of musical numbers; or again it may be an appropriate celebration of some special holiday in honor of which the affair is being arranged.

She Saw the Need

Like many useful discoveries, the idea on which the party factory is based is so simple and so obvious that it is a wonder someone never thought of originating such a business, and as a matter of fact, certain phases of the plan have been tried out but not the plan in its entirety.

When a couple of years ago, a young woman just graduated from a famous girls' school in New York, where the students are trained along unusual lines, was scanning the business horizon for an occupation, she came to the conclusion that an urgent need existed for play directors who could assist busy mothers in amusing their children.

The young woman believed that the play instinct is frequently unsatisfied in little children because their mothers carry so many burdens outside of their homes or are unqualified by temperament for this phase of child care.

Therefore, Miss Madeline Snyder, with her native gift for fathoming the child and her originality in conjuring up new games, inventing favors, and devising parties, decided to initiate a new profession. The plan was successful from the start and her time crowded to capacity. In fact, so distraught was she when her presence was demanded in a dozen places at once that she sought the assistance of Miss Madeline McKee, who since has lent her support to the enterprise.

Versatile in Their Ideas

Today, the two women spend every waking moment and even abstract

some of the hours that might be devoted to sleep, in originating entertainments for youngsters between the ages of 7 and 11.

Last week Miss Snyder was preparing decorations and favors for a bird-and-flower party at Palm Beach, in which were included distinctive headresses of crepe paper to imitate birds, and paper songsters of gay plumage to serve as seasonal illustrations. The games invented for the occasion bore on the same subject.

When asked the secret of success in her work, Miss Snyder declared that it lay in understanding children. "Children are naturally friendly," she said, "and it is only when an adult interjects a feeling of formality that they withdraw into themselves. I ignore the thought that we are strangers, and this soon banishes any feeling of awkwardness or embarrassment. Soon the youngsters are playing together happily and harmoniously. To keep up this teamwork, and not let their interest flag, is the problem."

In addition to the organizations which come out of the factory itself, these women have a list of entertainers that may be drawn upon as the occasion demands. There are "magicians," trained dogs, Punch and Judy shows, marionettes, and a score of other entrancing features.

Miss Snyder does not limit her assistance to mothers in any one part of the country, nor to special types of party, and is perfectly willing to be merely a consultant in the case of mothers who want to manage themselves their children's entertainments.

A Woman Who Climbed Out of the Rut

Buffalo, N. Y.

Special Correspondence

ONE small detail of the complicated process of cloth manufacturing is the entire stock in trade of Emma Millette, successful Buffalo business woman. She learned that detail during years of work in the factories of New England. There she was a finisher, splicing broken threads which occur here and there in all cloth from the looms, and reweaving them into the fabric. Now she is head of a cloth weaving company which by the same hand process mends holes in clothing.

In 1915, Miss Millette was in Trenton, N. J., out of work, unable to find work in the only trade she knew. It was then that, instead of becoming one of what the newspapers term the army of the unemployed, she opened a business of her own.

It occurred to the young woman mill worker that if cloth frayed in the making can be repaired so that no trace of a break remains, the cloth of garments worn by use like a few cards printed, announcing that she could weave over holes in torn, burned or worn clothing so that the damage would be invisible. The amount of business that immediately came in astonished her. She had not realized the value of her idea.

She had worked in the sewing rooms of great mills from the time she was 13. There she had been not even the traditional cog in the wheel, for though her work was skilled, it was work in a dead end, and she had never been able to find her own way out. Now she found herself the motivating power of a small but highly-individualized industry of her own.

She soon discovered that the process of repairing frayed cloth was not quite the same as that in-

volving in repairing cloth in bolts. So she summarily closed her thriving Trenton business and went to New York. There she got herself a job. But to let her tell the rest of the story.

I spent my evenings studying cloth and the various ways of mending it until I was sure that I had learned enough to be able to repair any kind of tear or damage in such a way that it would be invisible. Then I came to Buffalo and opened my present business.

To help me I take on girls who have never done any of this work before. Training them is a long process, and it is fully six months before they are able to handle even simple jobs expeditiously and well.

"Every thread in the damaged part of the cloth has to be spliced and reweaved. Whatever the shape of the damage, the cloth is cut until there is a neat square hole. Then we start in. All the threads running in one direction are pulled back from the hole and new threads laid alongside them and spliced with them. The new thread is then carried right across the hole to the other side, where the splicing is repeated. When all the threads in one direction are spliced and reweaved, we repeat the process in the warp or woof, as the case may be. The secret of good mending lies in the splicing and in the weaving of the pattern. It takes five years for one to learn the process thoroughly, but once learned it is a valuable asset. Any one of my skilled workers is in a position to start a business of her own."

"My idea was a simple one. I merely made use of my childhood and girlhood training as a young woman graduated from college might have made use of her knowledge. I thought that women who wish to earn their own livings should capitalize their skill with needles and their knowledge of fabrics, just as men capitalize their mechanical aptitude."

She soon discovered that the process of repairing frayed cloth was not quite the same as that in-

Profiting by a Love of Travel

ON FIRST thought, "Rig-a-jig, and away we go," may seem one back to nursery days, when, astride Dad's broad shoe, one used to go on long journeys to the land of Banbury Cross. But it has a grown-up significance, too, and Miss Katherine C. Gresham has proved that it thrills big folk just as it once did little folk. The toe that she provides, however, shapes itself into comfortable pullman coaches, easy, luxurious motor transportation, and delightful hotel accommodations, and Banbury Cross becomes any one of numerous fascinating journeys up and down the broad United States.

How did it all begin, you ask? Just as it has with many persons, in the simple desire to see something of the world. That desire first awoke in early childhood days, when poring over the maps in a small-town school, she used to imagine herself traveling hither and yon. These imaginative trips grew and grew, until finally they resolved themselves into a tangible adventure.

Out of school by now and a grown-up, it occurred to Miss Gresham that, with adventuresome courage and a few pennies to boot, one might go almost anywhere. But it was not so easy to convince a watchful family. "That was the hardest part of it all," laughed Miss Gresham, as she related her story. "Not until I had filled every room in the house with guide books, time-tables and random circulars so that there was scarcely a place in which to sit down or walk around, did they give way. I had to scribble and save as never before, and as I look back on it all now, I sometimes wonder how I ever managed to pack so much into so little. But I did. And it was glorious, every minute of it."

In just this enthusiasm of high adventure, Miss Gresham sailed forth from her Illinois home town, with merely the idea of going as far west as her few pennies could carry her. The trip was beyond her fondest expectations. She gained a hurried glimpse of Kansas City and went through Denver. Then the experi-

ence of bathing in Salt Lake became a reality, and the moment was won when the Grand Canyon burst into view. As she carried with her the wonderful picture, there was born the desire to venture again, but in pennies had reached their limit, so once more work was started at home until the purse could be replenished. This time, after careful saving and planning, she took a trip through the beautiful St. Lawrence valley.

She was more enthusiastic than ever. "Miss Gresham eagerly exclaimed, 'and just longed to take everyone I knew next time, for someone I felt that there must be a next time and still next. But even then the idea of capitalizing my love of travel hadn't occurred to me. When I returned home, a casual remark from one of the family set me thinking, and I've kept on thinking ever since. As you see,' she said, 'the writer an attractive folder, marked "Elite Tours, conductor, Katherine C. Gresham, Chicago."

Like the fairy stories of childhood days, when the idea actually took root in Miss Gresham's thought, it was "no sooner said than done." First, was formulated the plan for the tour, which she decided to make a repetition of her own delightful western experience. Then, she decided, it must be personally conducted in the highest sense of the word, so that no one in the party would have to think of anything beyond the comfort and joy of it all. Remembering her own much overworked purse, she decided that these touring parties must be just large enough to reduce the expense to a minimum and no larger.

At first, it all seemed a big venture for one who had been away from home only twice. But she had had to arrange for herself alone, and to Miss Gresham's joy she soon found that it was no more difficult

to plan for a group of persons than for one individual.

The result of the initial tour proved to be both, and Miss Gresham returned home richer in both experience and pennies. So much so, in fact, that she immediately arranged to share her eastern journey in the same manner. This was even more successful than the western trip. And so the Elite Tours became an established fact and have remained so ever since.

Miss Gresham makes it a point never to take anyone to a place where she has not been herself. "To see in that way, I can make it twice as interesting for my guests, for it enables me to give them more."

Whether she takes one to Mexico City, the St. Lawrence, or Rocky Mountain National parks, it is all ground which she has been over herself, and so she can tell the more frequently I repeat these trips the more I enjoy them, for I am always on the lookout for something new and interesting, no matter where I am. It gives me much more to share with my guests, and after all, the fun they get out of it is the most important thing."

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Growing Slender With Vertical Lines and Receding Colors

BY THE judicious use of line, color, design, and fabric, the stout woman may clothe herself as smartly as her slim sister. This matter already has been discussed on these pages in two articles which have put the matter on a definite and practical basis, showing what lines and what arrangements of lines give the eye an impression of length—an impression that must

not have discarded the shiny leather which, in the first costume, added to their breadth, and are neatly incased in plain pumps of brown kid-skin with kid buckles so placed as further to emphasize the long line, thus slenderizing the effect.

The color of the costume conforms to the mode and to her figure alike. The coat is of a shade of brown which does not sharply accent the



Figure is Largely a Matter of Dress. The Two Drawings in This Illustration Represent the Same Woman on the Same Day. On One Occasion She Has Clothed Herself in Garments With Horizontal Lines Which Exaggerate Her Stoutness. On the Other Occasion She Has Chosen a Costume With a Movement Which is Perpendicular and Therefore Conveys an Impression of Length.

be achieved in order to convey a slenderizing effect.

The actual dimensions of the two figures in the illustration are the same. This is hard to believe, however, till one verifies the statement with a tape measure. In the stouter-appearing figure the eye is led out in a sideways direction by the broad hat, faced with red, the lateral bandings, and the large, flaring collar and cuffs. Moreover, the hips are accentuated by the apron-like fold at the bottom of the tunic, which arrests the vision and speeds it horizontally just where it should be traveling vertically.

This dress was made of blue kasha cloth and trimmed with brilliant red. The effect of this advancing color is to produce a round and bulky contour which, added to the other faults of the costume, gives the poor wearer almost a grotesque appearance by no means natural or necessary. However, as if not yet contented with her parody, she adds a supremely comic line by placing her tunic hem midway between knee and ankle, thus cutting her figure in two and apparently shortening and broadening it.

What a change is wrought in her appearance when she steps into an ensemble suit whose motion is vertical! The small hat with its peak trims down her height. The v-line of the collar slenderizes her neck. The bands emphasize the length from shoulder to hem, and the hem comes where it should, Her

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that it comes in different finishes, making it a simple matter to match the chairs. A pattern was cut the exact size and shape of the old seats and laid on the beaver board, from which the new ones were cut. The raw edges were colored with a matching varnish stain, and, in attaching the seats to the chairs, large flat, brass-headed tacks, placed at regular intervals for a decorative effect, were used.

The beaver board has proved entirely satisfactory since the day, long ago, when the experiment was made.

The Ensemble Idea in Accessories

New York

Special Correspondence

TO BE correctly dressed this spring one must pay strict attention to the idea of the ensemble. It is not only in the coat and dress that the ensemble is to be much in evidence, but in the matching of accessories as well. For instance, the French milliners are making a great deal of the hat and scarf set, or that of the hat and handbag, and American importers have brought over many of these sets as indicative of spring fashions.

Smart little frocks are made with contrasting hats that either are related to the belt in the use of leather or duplicated in color. Brightly-colored scarves are attached to frocks, and the material of the scarf duplicates itself in the facing of the hat, in appliques or with the hat entirely made of the fabric.

Even jewelry is being introduced in the ensemble idea, bracelets and necklaces, rings and earrings being in matching modes. Shoes and belts have a way of showing relationship especially in the use of the same material, but sometimes only in the brilliancy of color.

The hat and handbag combination is considered especially smart, and is shown in elaborate appliques of brilliant leather and silk. For instance a flaming red or green tulle will be made into a quilt envelope bag with appliques of black patent leather over it, and the soft little hat may be fashioned after the same idea, or at least with the crown sides or band showing the use of the leather applique.

One of the French makers is using a gold leather as an entire little turban and showing this with matching slippers—a vague that will be worn with the dinner frock. It is, of course, very doubtful if American women will take up any vague that is quite so extreme as this. The fact remains, that everything in the suggestion of the ensemble or the linking up of one accessory with another or with the frock, is considered this season the very smartest thing that one can affect.

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Do's and Don't's for Secretaries

THE question of when to correct a faulty dictation given by an employer is one which has puzzled many a secretary. She feels sometimes that a letter is so bad that if it literally transcribed it would defeat its purpose and injure the business in behalf of which it was composed. The protective sense is rather strong in good secretaries but it must be controlled by excellent tact if it is to escape trouble.

Fortunately for situations of this sort, employers seem to forget easily the exact phraseology of their dictations or if they recall it they are very often willing to give no sign of doing so when a letter better than the one which they composed is meekly laid before them for signature. Thus the diplomacy of the secretary and that of the important person frequently act together for the same end though the two individuals carry out their harmonious plan with backs turned to each other or eyes blindfolded. On the contrary, the response of the chief to a spoken suggestion for improvement in his English could scarcely be other than indignant.

Learn Without Asking

Another channel in which a secretary must steer very carefully runs between the rocky shore of indifference and the boggy shore of curiosity. She should know her employer's engagements, plans and promises and remind him of them, but she must acquire the information without direct inquiry. This is achieved generally through the correspondence which she has in charge, and she should set down in a special note book every appointment which has been revealed to her in this or any other legitimate way except it as a part of plain duty's routine to call to his memory these plans. If he is absent from town she should so inform the individuals or committees with which he was to have met.

She has the same responsibility in regard to his promises to mail checks of clippings or books at certain times.

The writer was informed by a secretary who had done the work for several men in a firm of corporation lawyers that she always maintained an "engagement drawer" in which she kept notes regarding the commissions they planned to execute, the people they planned to see and the places they were to visit. She used paper of different colors for the different men. At the top of each memorandum slip was written the engagement followed by the date.

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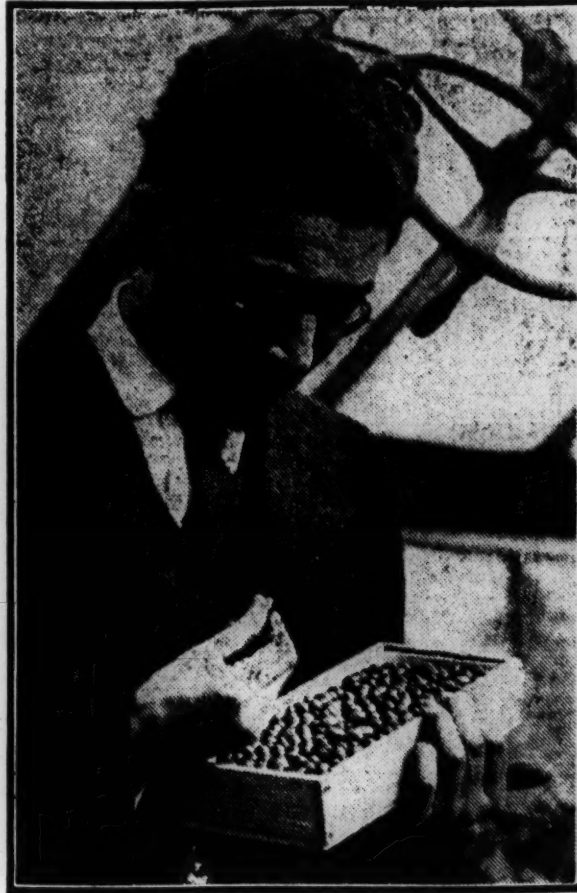
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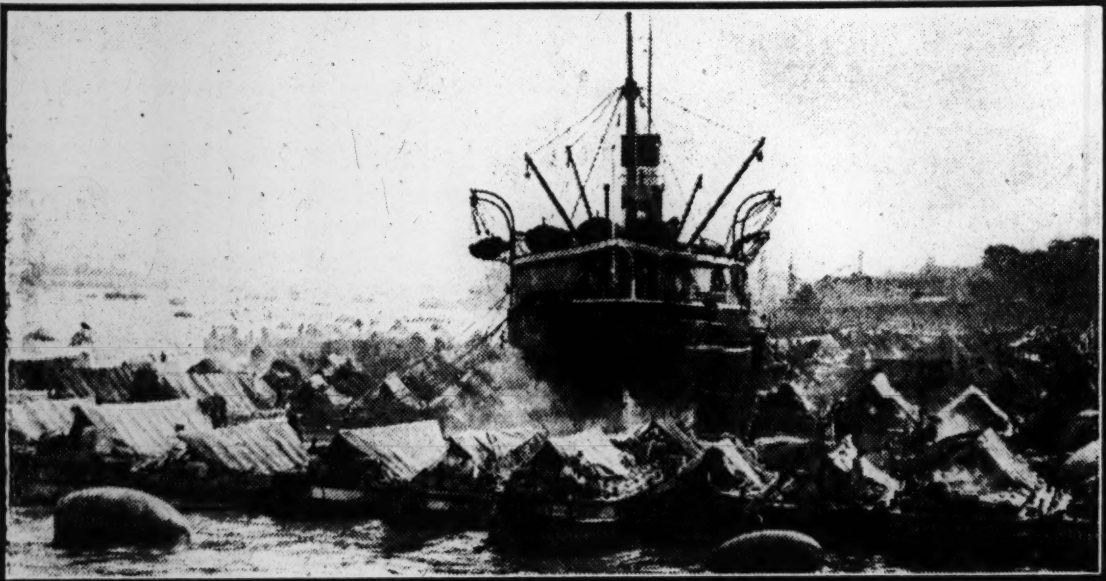
Last Chapter of World War—Termite Skyscraper—What of Stone Mountain?



Peruvian pastoral. Although profiting by and extending many of the agricultural systems of the old Incas, many farmers in Peru still cling to the ancient plow, drawn, of course, by a yoke of shuffling oxen. Aside from the camera's art, such a scene well might have come from the brush of Millet—or in later years, of Horatio Walker.



When Joan of Arc was rescuing Orleans, Manchurian lotus plants were bearing seeds which have just been received by Dr. Ichiro Ohga of Johns Hopkins University. His tests with these centuries old seeds are eagerly awaited.



When a big ship anchors in Rangoon Harbor—the third largest seaport of British India, it is immediately surrounded by scores of busy little flatboats which carry freight to the Burmese capital. The hubbub here lends new tones to Kipling's "Can't you hear their paddles clunkin' from Rangoon to Mandalay . . . ?"

By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway, N. Y.



With the arrival on American shores of Sgt. John J. Loftus the war with Germany became a closed book. Sergeant Loftus was the last enlisted man of the Army of Occupation (A. E. F.) to leave Europe.

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1/2 teaspoon Salt

All well mixed seasonings to egg, with one teaspoon lemon juice or vinegar and beat well, adding one teaspoon Mazola at a time until mixture thickens, after which the Mazola may be added more rapidly. Thin with lemon juice or vinegar when necessary.

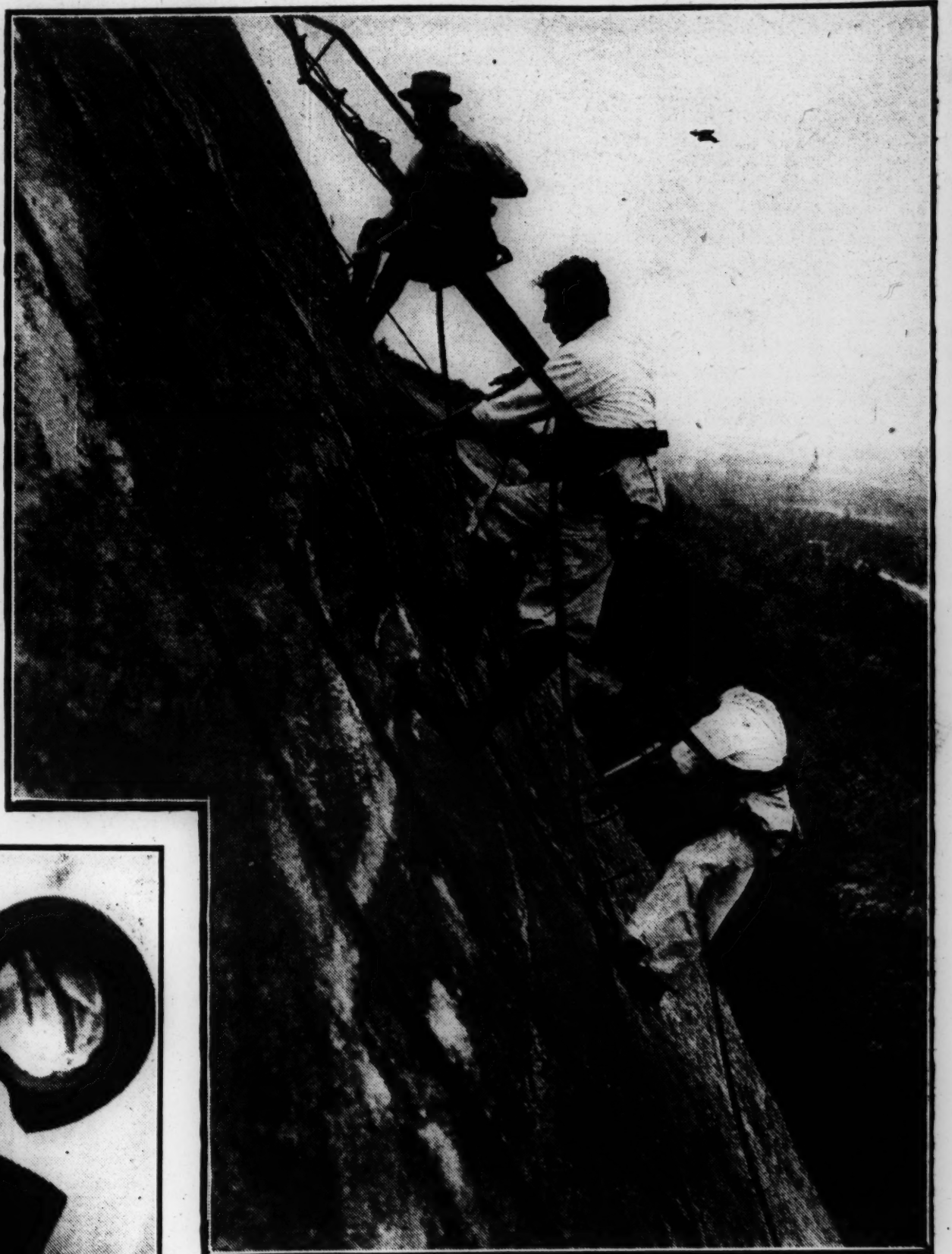


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What the white ant built, let us presume, after visiting the Leaning Tower of Pisa. This skyscraper ant hill was erected in Ethiopia, East Africa, by big white ants—more correctly known as termites. These industrious insects are well organized, and in building their colonies are divided into groups, the strongest for defense, some for procuring food—including milking "cows"—others to make "bricks," and the rest to lay them.

By A. A. Photos



There are many months—possibly years—of this precipitous drilling ahead of the sculptors before Georgia's Stone Mountain can speak the South's tribute to Lee and his men. Now the Nation awaits with interest the outcome of a rupture between Gutzon Borglum and the officials in charge, which has resulted in the discharge of the sculptor, and the subsequent demolition of the models.

By Publishers' Photo Service



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THE HOME FORUM

Second Thoughts on Didactic Poetry

ONE measure of the radical changes which have been consummated in our thought within the short span of a century is demonstrated by the total eclipse of the poetry of education. Today, if there is one type of verse which attracts few writers and certainly no publishers, this is the one. Among all the forms and all the ideals none or almost none seems the most obsolete. So complete is the disappearance that no one apparently is conscious of its absence. It is not only gone but forgotten, except as we deliberately revisit the museums wherein it is preserved as an interesting heritage of a past; and we forget that it is only a historic and not a living form.

Yet since ancient times the poetry which we have stamped with the forbidding characterization of "didactic" has quite obviously flourished as a vigorous and persistent form. The greatest poem of Roman antiquity next to the "Æneid" and Lucan's "De Rerum Natura" is the "Didactic" of Lucretius. So, of course, is one of the most imposing Latin types, the satires of Horace, Juvenal, Martial, and Persius. So is a large part of the more serious verse of the Middle Ages, as we immediately realize when we recall the prevalence of allegory. What else, pray, is "The Divine Comedy," the unapproached masterpiece of the medieval mind? And is it not quite fair to call our medieval drama, the Miracles, Mysteries, and Moralities, primarily didactic? This vast body of literature is didactic. Chaucer has no modern scruples against the plainly drawn moral, and his voluminous followers, Lydgate and "the moral Gower," are nothing if not didactic in their purpose. How can we possibly regard the supreme achievement of nondramatic Elizabethan verse, "The Faerie Queene," as anything else, when Spenser expressly states that "the general end of all the books is to fashion a gentleman or noble person in virtuous and gentle discipline." How else can we look upon "Paradise Lost," when Milton breathes the fervent petition

"That to the height of this great argument,
I may assert Eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to men?"

To continue mere catalogue illustration would be tedious. We may just recall, however, the numerous religious and moral poets of the seventeenth century. We may recall the predominantly didactic nature of the verse of Dryden and Pope. And then we inevitably remember that eighteenth century verse is pre-eminently—and we are bound to acknowledge it—moral. The two principal pre-romantics, Thomson and Cowper, are almost exclusively given to "edification," and the lesser men like Shenstone, the Watsons, Akenside, and Young are largely preoccupied with moral themes.

Against this "poetry with a purpose," as it has been sometimes superficially termed, particularly against the tiresome repetition of didactic formalism, the romantic period unquestionably revolted, throwing its

weight in opposition on the side of imaginative delight. But Wordsworth, nevertheless, is, by implication at least, didactic and became more incorrigibly so as he progressed; and most of Shelley's poetry is fired with profound humanitarian idealism. Nor can we say that the tradition is materially interrupted in the nineteenth century, for while the stream of poetry widens, Tennyson, Browning, Arnold and other great personalities must be considered, in the best and broadest sense of the word, didactic. And so indeed are the poets of "the classical age" of our own New England.

It was no more than one of these latter, however, an impeccable "moral" poet, who first protested in no uncertain terms against the established traditions of the centuries. In a most compelling characterization of "didactic" in the "Didactic" of James Russell Lowell related how Minerva

Soon after from Jove's head she
began to spend

her leisure, more or less,
In writing po——, no verses!

On the first occasion of her public recital of the results, the account continues,—

At the first pause Zeus said, "Well sung!"
I mean—ask Phebus,—he knows,
Said Phebus, "Zounds! a wolf's among
Admetus's meadows!"

Fine! very fine! but I must go;
They stand in need of me there;
Excuse me!" snatched his stick, and
so

Plunged down the gladdened ether.
So, in rapid succession the rest of the gods suddenly remembered pressing engagements, and Zeus himself went off into sound slumber! Whereupon,

Proud Pallas sighed, "It will not do;
Against the Muse I've sinned, oh!—
And her town rhymes sent flying
through
Olympus's back window.

The express moral—for this true son of New England must introduce one even in his protest against education!—receives the usual emphasis in the final stanza:

Years after, when a poet asked
The Goddess's opinion,
As one whose soul its wings had
tasked

"In Art's clear-afred dominion,
"Discriminate," she said, "betimes;
The Muse is unforgiving;
Put all your beauty in your rhymes,
Your morals in your living."

An undisputed, uncompromising injunction for an anti-didactic poem! The moral is launched with the light facetious touch, and how serious is the undercurrent of the protest is not easy to determine. I do find considerable significance, in any case, in the time when the poem was written. It appeared in the first issue of the Atlantic Monthly in 1857, being Lowell's own contribution as editor; and thus it stands halfway chronologically between the romantic emancipation from didacticism and the complete liberation achieved during the opening years of the present century. But little could Lowell foresee the extreme application of his admonition in our day. Prevailing schools of verse at present avowedly and relentlessly strive for "the image," the impression; they insist on a mirroring of perception of the world without and of inner experience and recording the barest reflection of those worlds, abhorring the slightest suggestion of ethical edification.

Such an extreme reaction against the traditionally ethical concern of much of the world's great poetry is but a natural result of the culmination of a movement away from sober reason toward "spontaneous expression." It is a manifestation of the rebellion of human nature against being lectured and regimented. As such we can sympathize with it. Nor need we be disgusted by any extravagances in its claims or its manifestations. Poetry must, in the unescapable formula as old as Horace, "be instruct or delight." For some what over a century increasing emphasis has been laid upon delight. But as long as "instruction" is not too obviously introduced, there can be no conflict between the twofold purpose. And we can be assured that the best poetry does teach, inevitably, because it illumines, because it reveals. It has always performed this ministry; however moods change, and it is the indispensable medium through which we come to understand the world with both mind and heart.

In Missouri

The sun streaming in at the window, and making a bar of gold on the floor seems to bring me a message. The ice out of doors is slowly disappearing; the ground is seen once more. The hens are clucking and singing; the sparrows are twittering constantly. They seem to say:

"It won't be long, it won't be long
Till winter's gone, till winter's gone."

The winter brought its benefits, and its pleasures: presently the ground will be soft and fertile from the long freeze, and will bear a bountiful harvest. The ice and snow brought joy to many on the lakes and hills.

But now flowers and trees will awake from the winter's nap. Sap will run and buds will burst. Violets will lift their shy heads; tulips and hyacinths will spring into glory. The robin will sing his gayest song, and flaunt his scarlet vest; the blue jay will appear with his bright coat.

And the fruit trees will follow with their buds, blossoms and fragrance, and the mocking bird will come again to make the air vibrant with his rippling song. Yes—

"It won't be long, it won't be long
Till winter's gone, till winter's gone."

And is there anything more wonderful than spring in Missouri?

We have already noticed, in dealing with other topics, how constantly the aesthetic point of view emerges and predominates in matters with which, in the modern way of looking at things, it appears to have no direct and natural connection. We saw, for example, how inseparable in their religion was the element of ritual and ceremony from that of idea; how in their ethical conceptions the primary notion was that of beauty; how they aimed, in every department, at an expression of the inner by the outer so complete and perfect that the conception of a separation of the two became almost as impossible to their thought as it would have been to our own. Now such a point of view is, in fact, that of art; and philosophers of history have been amply justified in characterizing the whole Greek epoch as pre-eminently that of Beauty. But if this be a true way of regarding the matter, we should expect to find that art and beauty had, for

the Greeks, a very wide and complex significance. There is a view of art, and it is one that appears to be prevalent in our own time, which sets it altogether outside the general trend of national life and ideas; which asserts that it has no connection with ethics, religion, politics, or any of the general conceptions which regulate action and thought; that it is in itself, and is simply beauty; and that in beauty there is no distinction of high or low, no preference of one kind above another. Art thus conceived is, in the first place, purely subjective in character; the artist alone is the standard, and any phase or mood of his, however exceptional, personal and transitory, is competent to produce a work of art as satisfying and as great as one whose inspiration was drawn from a nation's life, reflecting its highest moments, and its most universal aspirations and ideals; no that, for example, a butterfly drawn by Mr. Whistler would rank as high, say, as the Parthenon.

To say this, is not, of course, to say that the Greek conception of art was didactic; for the word didactic, when applied to art, has usually the implication that the excellence of the moral is the only point to be considered, and that if that is good the work itself must be good. This idea

Ambition, True and False

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMBITION may be defined as a desire to excel or succeed in any line of thought or endeavor. One may be wrong in the aims and methods he uses in trying to attain success; for they may tend to act as a detriment or a harm to others. On the other hand, one's efforts may be of such a nature that they not only procure his own success, but also benefit others. The determining factor is the motive by which one is governed, whether it be a selfish or an unselfish one.

The person who works for success in a selfish way disregards the welfare of others. His philosophy is that if he succeeds, another must fail; or, at least, that any success he may attain must be at the expense of others. Consequently, he is apt to elbow or walk over every one with whom he comes in contact, as fast as he can. And what an unhappy individual such a person must be, though he may not be aware of it! Loveless and cold, he shuts out of his life those tender qualities which tend to transform earth into heaven.

Let us however observe the one who cherishes true ambition. He feels that he has a right to success, just as he has to life or breath or sunshine. He believes that success is natural and intended for him. Further, he is convinced that he is here to serve mankind. Consequently, he seeks to serve mankind in the line of work in which he is happiest or believes he can do the most good; or, if that be withheld, he strives to serve the best he can in whatever humble work comes to hand. Thus he finds continual happiness; for he is seeking to benefit not himself alone, but all with whom he comes in contact. He is primarily interested in giving, not merely in getting; and not only does he give the fullest and best measure of work he can, but unconsciously it may be, he continually gives out joy, gratitude, happiness, and helpfulness. His work becomes transformed by the spirit of loving service, so that it is a pleasure. And all this helps him towards success. For who does not like to deal with such a person?

True success implies the gaining of that which gives happiness; but material wealth affords no aid for the gaining of either. One may be wealthy and still be entirely unsuccessful in getting the greatest good out of life.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

Always Get Over a Stile

There is genuine satisfaction in getting over a stile; yes, sometimes in the actual climbing, as Three Year Old thinks. To her a stile is an obstacle to be conquered and for supreme satisfaction it must be done unaided. A stile is an invitation shouted across the fields, and in response she bounds forward as to a new adventure.

At times it is an achievement to use a stile. For stiles have a way of withdrawing with the one hand what they offer with the other. Providing a way, they make the going difficult and undignified. Many stiles frown rather than smile their invitation. Some are almost a conspiracy against wayfarers, traps, as it were, to catch the unwary. Stiles along some field ways turn a walk into an obstacle race. Over the stile is the freedom of the field ways, escape from the road. Fields, paths and narrow lanes are rapidly becoming the pedestrian's only heritage. As compensation, new field ways should be opened out for the dispossessed pedestrian.

In England, every stile is a monument, a true historic symbol. Stile and footpath together proclaim the people's inalienable right of walking over their native land. They have far-off origins. They take us back to ancient agreements and struggles. They remind us of rights that were taken as well as of rights that remain. The right of way was in many cases all that was left to the common people when their common land was "enclosed." In other cases lands were sold with rights of way reserved. In yet other cases, the stile is a gesture of sheer friendliness.

Whatever the history, there in thousands of field ways, trodden from generation to generation, is this so precious right of walking over the countryside.

A stile is an authentic invitation, crowning it may be, yet part of a precious heritage, that we cannot afford to have curtailed. The way not to lose it is to use it. This right of walking over our native land is one that our children will need again, some day when the goddess of speed loses her glamour. It should not be allowed to fade out of use.

Along a field way, I met last summer two old men who for a time acted as guides. For years they had come from a neighboring city on Saturday afternoon for walks by field and river and wood. Their object I found was not only to enjoy the country, but to keep the paths open. They knew every path and, though punctilious about trespassing, where they knew there was right of way. They were delightful and most companionable guides. Their hobby of keeping the paths open was a valuable bit of public service.

"Always get over a stile," said Richard Jefferies. He had the stile habit. So had Gilbert White and so had Wordsworth. They left the roads for the byways, and found enriching there. The field paths offer a clean and leisureed world in the sunlight. To stroll there on the grass, that steals all noises from the foot, to cultivate leisure so, is to find many a crop of contentment and of joy. The grass of the fields can take the dust off our souls as off our shoes. Green pastures and restored souls go together.

Windsor Forest

The groves of Eden, vanish'd now so long,
Live in description, and look green in song.
These, were my breast inspired with equal flame,
Like them in beauty, should be like in fame.

—POP.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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When Dinah Evans Preached

He might have seen other beauties

In the landscape if he had turned a little in his saddle and looked eastward, beyond Jonathan Burke's pasture and wood-yard toward the green corn fields and walnut-trees of the Hill Farm; but apparently there was more interest for him in the living groups close at hand. Every generation in the village was there, from "old Peyther Tatt" in his brown worsted night-cap... down to the babies with their little round heads rolling forward in quilted linen caps. Now and then there was a new arrival; perhaps a slouching laborer, who, having eaten his supper, came out to look at the unusual scene with a slow bovine gaze, willing to hear what any one had to say in explanation of it, but by no means excited enough to ask a question. But all took care not to join the Methodists on the Green, and identify themselves in any way with the expected audience for there was not one of them that would not have disclaimed the implication of having come out to hear the "preacher-woman"—they had only come out to see "what was going on."

The group in the vicinity of the blacksmith's door was by no means a close one, and formed no screen in front of Chad Cranage, the blacksmith himself, who stood with black brawny arms folded, leaning against the door-post, and occasionally sending forth a bellowing laugh at his own jokes, giving them a marked preference over the sarcasms of Wily Ben, who had renounced the pleasures of the Holy Bush for sake of seeing life under a new form. But both styles of wit were treated with equal contempt by Mr. Joshua Rann. Mr. Rann's leather apron and subdued grimace can leave no one in any doubt that he is the village shoemaker; the thrusting out of his chin and stomach, and the twirling of his thumbs, are more subtle indications, intended to prepare unwary strangers for the discovery that they are in the presence of the parish clerk. "Old Joskey," as he is irreverently called by his neighbors, is in a state of simmering indignation; but he has not yet opened his lips except to say, in a roundly sententious undertone, like the tuning of a violin, "Sehon, King of the Amorites; for His mercy endureth forever; and Og, the King of Basan; for His mercy endureth forever"—a quotation which may seem to have slight bearing on the present occasion, but, as with every other anomaly, adequate knowledge will show it to be a natural sequence. Mr. Rann was inwardly maintaining the dignity of the Church in the face of this scandalous interruption of Methodism; and as that dignity was bound up with his own sonorous utterances of the responses, his argument naturally suggested a quotation from the psalmist who had read the last Sunday afternoon—George Eliot, in "Adam Bede."

A Harvest Night

Grain fields are waving all around me

Spread like an ocean, far and wide; Although upon its shallow bottom No shell fish or sea monsters hide. But merely flowers that dream of garlands.

While drinking in the starlit night, And I absorb the peaceful beauty Shed by this ocean's golden light.

In the green valleys of my homeland An ancient custom holds its place: When bright the summer stars are shining

And tree and shrub with glow worms blaze— Then one may hear mysterious whispering

Draw nigh unto a waving field; And see a nightly silvery swinging Of sickles, through the golden yield.

These are the stalwart youth, who kindly Meet where the fields are still unmown.

That ready lie for instant cutting, Which solitary women own Who have no fathers, sons or brothers.

And know of none on whom to call. For these they cut the blessed harvest—

Their task gives purest joy to all.

Then soon the sheaves are tied up firmly, And in a circle placed anon.

This play, where work like this is done, And then these never tired fellows, Amidst the circled sheaves of corn

Sing festive songs, with lusty voices, Till duty calls them home at morn—

—Gottfried Keller. Translated by Elizabeth M. Cordon



Blackbirds and Rushes. From an Etching by Frank W. Benson

Courtesy Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago

La Vraie Ambition, et la Fausse

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

ON POURRAIT dire de l'ambition qu'elle est le désir soit d'exceller, soit de réussir dans tout le cours de la pensée ou dans tous les efforts que l'on fait. Les mobiles et les méthodes dont on se sert en cherchant à réussir pourrout être erronés; car ils tendront peut-être à porter préjudice ou à nuire à autrui. D'autre part, nos efforts seront peut-être de telle nature que, non seulement ils amèneront notre propre succès, mais porteront aussi profit à nos semblables. Le facteur qui décide entre deux circonstances si le mobile est égoïste ou désintéressé est celui par lequel on est gouverné.

Celui qui travaille à son succès avec égoïsme ne tient aucun compte du bien-être d'autrui. Le raisonnement qu'il fait est que s'il réussit, un autre échouera inévitablement; ou du moins que, quel que soit le succès auquel il arrive, il y atteindra au détriment de son prochain. En conséquence, il sera enclin à bousculer ou à fouler au pied, aussi vite qu'il le pourra, tous ceux avec qui il se trouvera en contact. Combien une telle personne doit être malheureuse, sans s'en rendre compte! Son manque d'amour et sa froideur ferment la porte de son existence à ces qualités délicates qui tendent à transformer la terre en ciel!

Observons cependant celui qui aime la vraie ambition. Il a le sentiment qu'il a autant le droit de réussir que de vivre, de respirer ou de recevoir les rayons du soleil. Il est persuadé que le succès est naturel et qu'il est créé à son intention. En outre, il est convaincu qu'il est sur cette terre pour servir l'humanité. Par conséquent, il cherche à servir l'humanité par son travail de la manière qui le rendra le plus heureux ou qui, ainsi qu'il le croit, lui permettra de faire le plus de bien; ou, si cela ne lui est pas donné, il s'efforce de servir de la mieux par n'importe quel humble travail qui se présente. Il trouve ainsi le bonheur constant; car il ne cherche pas uniquement son propre bien, mais celui de tous ceux avec lesquels il est en contact. Ce qui l'intéresse surtout, c'est de donner, non simplement de recevoir; et non seulement il donne le plus complet et la meilleure somme de travail qu'il puisse donner, mais, inconsciemment peut-être, il manifeste sans cesse la joie, la gratitude, le bonheur et l'utilité. Son travail se transforme par l'esprit d'amour avec lequel il aide, de sorte qu'il y trouve son plaisir. Et tout ceci contribue à son succès. Car quel est celui qui n'aurait pas avoir affaire à une telle personne?

Le vrai succès implique l'acquisition de ce qui donne le bonheur; mais la fortune matérielle n'aidé à acquiescer l'un ni l'autre. On peut être riche et cependant ne pas réussir du

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SIXTEEN TO PLAY IN THIRD ROUND

Second-Round Survivors Engage in Final Contests Before Seeded Players Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 3—The 16 survivors of the second round will engage today in their final contests before the seeded players meet each other in the national squash tennis championship at Columbia University Club, and if the play of yesterday continues, several of the leading stars will

Three of the leading seeded stars, R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club champion; Hewitt Morgan, Yale Club; and Jimmie Hines, Yale Club, had great difficulty in winning their second-round matches yesterday, as they were up against some of the best known opponents. Haines was especially close to defeat when Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated him in the first round. Hines, however, in the final game, after setting it for five extra points at 13-11. But then he was able to win the match with a full angle play and covering court with great ability, managed to hold the younger player off for the remainder of the match. Hines was the only one of the three players himself in four more matches yesterday. This gave him the match at 15-11.

Morgan had to exert himself in the

Denison, another Princeton Club player, to avoid defeat in straight games, when the Princeton player staged a series of rallies that brought his score to 15 before the wide margin could be made. He could get the final point after leading at 14-11. The score was 11-15, 15-13, 15-9. Coward also dropped the first game to G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, owing to his lack of recent practice, but exerted himself in the next game and won rather easily, 15-11, 15-3.

The National Class B champion of 1924, R. L. Farrelly, Princeton Club, defeated his successor in the title, J. F. Tredwell, Crescent Athletic Club, in the final game of the day, coming from

the final game after Fredwell was leading 15-15, 15-15, 15-15, 15-15. In the next hand, the complete score being 7-15, 15-15, 15-15.

CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated
L. N. Mather, New York A. C., 15-15,
15-15.

D. S. Baker, Yale Club, defeated Yale
Club, 15-15, 15-15, 15-15.

R. B. Haines, Columbia University
Club, defeated New York Club, Princeton
Club, 15-18, 18-18, 18-18.

H. V. Crawford, Yale Club, defeated
Yale Club, 15-15, 15-15.

M. Phinney, Harvard Club, defeated
Milton Cornell, Columbia University
Club, 15-14, 15-11.

J. C. MacQuinn, Yale Club, defeated C. C.
MacQuinn, Yale Club, 15-10, 15-9.

M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, 9-15,
15-15, 15-15.

G. Guernsey, Yale Club, defeated
Euse Spaulding, Yale Club, 15-12, 15-10,
15-10.

W. H. Putnam, Columbia University
Club, 15-15, 15-11.

J. E. Smith, Harvard Club, defeated
J. M. Denison, Princeton Club,

ated J. C. Tridwell, Crescent A. C.,
-15, 15-5, 18-15.
G. G. Davidson, Crescent A. C., de-
voted Clyde Martin, Yale Club, 15-9,
5-10.

CHAPMAN LEADS FIELD
PINEHURST, N. C., March 3.-J. D.
Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., led a
field of 230 starters in the first half of
the medal round of the twenty-first
annual spring golf tournament here yes-
terday. He had a card of 27, 36-75.

the importance of
for the mother, the
lignant effort look-
the General Fed-

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contributed by Mrs.
of Home Making,
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month, record the
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Ontario Dries Are Indignant at Action of Government

Speech From Throne Contains Promise to Bring in Legislation to Increase Strength of Beer

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence).—In the speech from the throne at the opening of the second session of the Sixteenth Parliament of Ontario, a definite promise was made that legislation will be introduced by the Government which will permit the sale in Ontario of beer at least 75 per cent stronger than that now allowed by the Ontario Temperance Act. The actual paragraph which opens up the prohibition war anew reads: "Legislation will be introduced to amend the Ontario Temperance Act by enacting that liquor with an absolute alcoholic content by volume of more than 24 per cent shall be conclusively deemed to be intoxicating, and to further amend the act to facilitate enforcement."

Two and a half per cent by volume is equivalent to 4.40 per cent proof spirits, and the present standard allowed under the act is 2.5 per cent proof. Following rapidly after the Premier, G. H. Ferguson's announcement of the Government in the speech from the throne that the liquor situation as regards beer would receive the attention of the House, F. W. Wilson, Windsor, gave notice of motion this afternoon that on Thursday next he would move as follows: "That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that legislation be enacted at this session providing for the sale of beer, spirituous liquors and wines under government control."

Although some members stated today that a big fight is looming up, and that the temperance forces may find themselves divided, a genuine indignation was manifest in dry circles, and the feeling that the Ontario Temperance Act amendment was a broken pledge on the part of Mr. Ferguson.

New Hebrides Stamps With Values in Two Currencies

THE coming issue for New Hebrides introduces something new in the story of postage stamps as the two denominations are to be shown in both English and French currency. The series for use in the British post office in this condominium will have the value in pence and shillings on the right of the design and in centimes and francs on the left, while the stamps in the French bureau will show the denominations vice-versa. The only other difference between the two series will be the watermark—"R. P." for the French and "R. P." for the English—the design being the same as the current issue which was first introduced in 1911.

The postal history of this Anglo-French condominium opened in 1903 when both powers issued stamps. The British post office, being supplied with a consignment of the Edwardian issue of Fiji, overprinted "New Hebrides—Condominium." In two lines, while the French bureau received five values of the pictorial series of New Caledonia, overprinted "Nouvelles Hebrides," the additional word "condominium" not being added to the overprint until nearly two years later. The introduction of postage stamps for use in this territory under joint influence came at a time when the European population of the islands was just ridding itself of a feeling of unrest which had been fully apparent for a considerable time. The French inhabitants, always more than double the number of the English settlers and traders, were thought to have received preferential treatment, and this was not finally adjusted until the agreement of 1904, followed by the territory becoming "a region of joint influence" two years later. Australia, however, was a good deal dissatisfied, especially as the non-wealth had not been represented at the conference in London or consulted in any way on the matter.

Private Postage Stamps
It may be remembered that prior to the introduction of regular postage issues for New Hebrides in 1908, there were two emissions of a private or local nature, and, although these are of no real philatelic value, their existence cannot very well be ignored, more especially as their presence might possibly prove confusing to the collector. The first of these issues appeared in 1897, and may claim a place as local stamps, as, from all accounts, they served to pay postage between the islands. There were two values—1d. and 2d.—of large oblong format, the central design showing a view of Port Vila and printed in two colors. These stamps, which were printed on thick, unwatermarked paper and rouletted, were quite well executed, and the inscriptions read, "Internation Postage," and surrounding the central design, "The Australasian New Hebrides Company Limited." Specimens are met with canceled by a circular postmark, and, up till a few years ago, they figured in some of the stamp catalogues.

Sometime during 1903 a series of four labels in two designs, and inscribed "Syndicat Français Nouvelles Hebrides 1903," made their appearance, and these must be regarded as purely propaganda labels, inspired by the proprietors of the newspaper, Journal des Nouvelles Hebrides, to promote an agitation in favor of the annexation of the islands by France. The 5 and 25 centimes show a view of Franceville, and the 15 centimes and 1 franc a native and a pig's head. The stamps or labels were lithographed in two colors on sheets of 100—four panes of 25—on unwatermarked paper and perforated 12.

Anglo-French Amities
The condominium itself consists of a chain of islands in the western Pacific, between the Solomon and Fiji groups with New Caledonia to the south, and the native population is about 50,000. The first mention of

"It's a booze proposition from beginning to end; there is not a redeeming feature in it," stated the Rev. Ben Spence of the Ontario Prohibition Union. "The people in the recent plebiscite voted to maintain the Ontario Temperance Act upon the assurance by the Premier that the Government would strengthen its weaknesses, if any, and give it active and vigorous enforcement. They voted for a stronger prohibitory law, not for stronger beer. Stronger beer means a weaker law. The alcoholic content of beer is too high now. The whole demand is for beer with a kick. And if the fellows don't get a kick from this they will want it strengthened until it does kick. To increase the alcoholic strength of permitted beer is to add immensely to the difficulties of enforcement, for even the near beer of today is a handicap."

W. E. Raney, ex-Attorney-General, who is leader of the Progressive group, stated that the speech from the throne which definitely committed the Government to doubling the strength of beer was the most astounding thing in the history of Canadian politics. Dr. R. S. Grant, former head of the federal referendum group, stated that the Premier is to keep on as head of the Government. His distinct promise was that no matter what the decision was, either for or against, he would uphold it. This made the vote not a plebiscite, but a referendum, which the Premier now to all intents intends to break. I think the measure is a sort of compromise of the Government with the men within its ranks who have to be pacified if the Premier is to keep on as head of the Government. To the 50,000 majority in Toronto who voted wet, great satisfaction is evinced, as it is felt that the double strength beer is just the thin end of the wedge for further concessions to the wets.

BRITISH URGED TO STUDY INDIA

European Association Says Country Can Be Molded to Full Empire Unity

BOMBAY, Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence).—"Good government for all, irrespective of caste or creed." This is the ideal of the European association, a point which was strongly emphasized at a meeting of the western India branch, held recently in Bombay. The European association came into existence about 40 years ago for the then expressed purpose of maintaining British rights in India. There are 25 branches of the association in India at present, and efforts are now being made to improve the organization and increase the membership.

J. Addyman, who presided at the meeting, at the outset remarked that up to a few years ago an apathetic attitude toward the political development of India, as far as Europeans were concerned, was excusable. Today the position was different. They were bound to regard India as one of the most important dominions of the Empire, and there were tremendous possibilities for molding India in full and complete loyalty to the British Empire.

Sir Arthur Proum, member of the Council of State, who was the principal speaker, emphasized the necessity for Europeans in India to take an interest in politics. He said they must encourage the level-headed Indian who looked forward to making India a self-governing dominion within the Empire, and together they should take slow but sure steps to attain that goal.

The country is going through a great political change. I think all fair-minded Europeans will agree that the aspiration of Indians to be entrusted with a greater share in the administration of their country is natural, and should not be opposed, but what we have to consider and what all level-headed Indian gentlemen now have for consideration is how best those aspirations can be advanced and how quickly they should be given effect by consultation in favor of the European association, which requires a good deal of thought.

Proceeding, Sir Arthur observed that the old view of the association of maintaining British rights in India would not work today. On all occasions they would make it clear that the European association was antagonistic to Indian interests and aspirations, but that it demanded good government for all, irrespective of caste or creed. "This is the fundamental basis of British government," he added, "whether at home, in the dominion, in India, or the protectorates."

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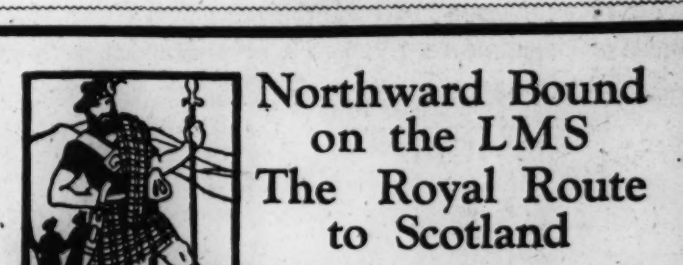
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RADIO

BY STATES AND CITIES

KANSAS CITY HAS FINE RADIO SHOW

Latest Electrical Novelties Are Displayed to Assist the Radio Fans

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 2 (Special Correspondence).—The latest achievements in electricity and radio are on exhibition at the Kansas City Radio and Electric Show, being held this week. One feature of the show will be demonstrations of recent progress in eliminating static. Favorable weather conditions are anticipated for these demonstrations, which will involve use of the newest forms of receiving sets and of attachments to old-fashioned sets.

A novelty of the show is the conducting of the first radio cooking school. Miss Bernice Lowen, who has conducted cooking schools in many parts of the United States, directs the course a radio broadcast twice daily from the local show. The complete course has not been radio-cast previously. The show is under the auspices of the Kansas City Electric Club.

Well-known radio-casters are taking part in the week's program. These include: George Dewey Hay, WLS, Chicago; Gene Rouse, WOAW, Omaha; William Kay, WSB, Atlanta; Willis Hay, KFKB, Hastings, Neb.; Harold Hough, WBAF, Fort Worth; Leo Fitzpatrick, WDAF, and John Schilling, WBB, Kansas City. Convention Hall, the largest auditorium in the city, has been fitted up for the week's display.

RADIO EXPENSES ARE CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Appropriation Committee of the House in reporting the Deficiency Bill allowed an appropriation of \$75,000 to defray expenses for an international radio conference to be held in this city in the autumn.

The committee, however, did not allow an appropriation of \$125,000 which had been asked for the Radio Section of the Department of Commerce. Officials of the Department are greatly disappointed about this and they believe it is due in part to the fact that they were unable to convince Chairman Madden of the committee that the appropriation was not wanted in connection with interference in radio receiving sets.

This idea was so firmly entrenched with Mr. Madden that the radio experts were unable to make him understand that this was not the reason for their asking for the money. It is understood that a great effort will be made by the officials to have this item replaced in the deficiency bill when it reaches the Senate.

BRITISH RADIO NOTES

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, Feb. 19

New Board of Trade regulations stipulate that all foreign-going vessels carrying more than 10 lifeboats must have one of them fitted with wireless. Those carrying 15 lifeboats must have one fitted with both motor and wireless. The necessary power will be obtained from a small petrol motor, as accumulators would be far too heavy.

The Marconi lifeboat set is a 250-watt one, working on a fixed wavelength of 500 meters with a transmitting range of 50 to 60 miles. The set also embodies a direction finder, so that the boat would be able to direct its course to any ship answering. It is contained in a waterproof case.

From Austria come the news that the Radio-Vienna Company, started only three months ago, now numbers 60,000 members. The company outside Vienna have found that they can tune in stations like Berlin and Zurich more easily than their own home station. This is probably due to the mountainous country south and southwest of Vienna. So it is proposed to erect relay transmitting stations in Graz and Innsbruck.

Three inventors, Dr. Levy, Mr. West and A. G. Hyde, have collaborated in making a dull-mitter valve which does away with the accumulator. The filament of the new valve is of molybdenum, coated with thorium. It is claimed that it can be run from a small battery without any fear of burning out and that it will give better signals.

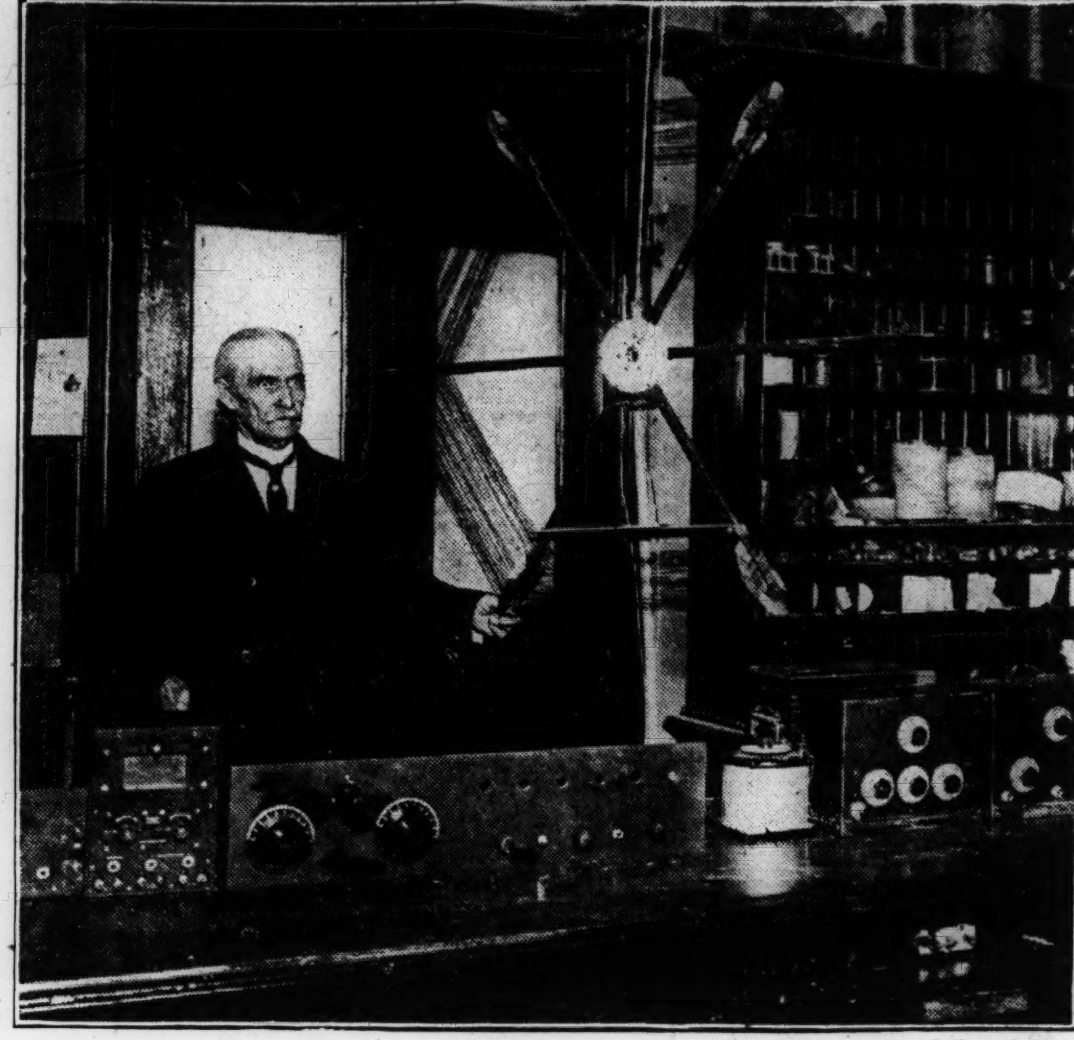
Thousands of listeners to 2LO recently wondered why the transmission was making a noise. The following night they were asked to send a postcard to say if they had noticed any improvement. The program had taken place in a hall not decked with the usual hangings, and the result would show that a certain amount of echo is desirable.

The London County Council has sanctioned the installation of wireless sets in its schools for educational purposes. About 130 schools have already got receiving sets and in many the children are taught elementary wireless and how to make and assemble the apparatus.

POWER LINES INTERFERE

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Radio listeners in Clearwater, Florida, a short time ago complained to Senator Fletcher of that State that they were unable to get any reception at the request of the Senator the radio section of the Department of Commerce sent an inspector to Clearwater and he found that the interference was due to the power lines there. The matter has been cleared up and reports from him went to the effect that they are now getting reception regularly.

Rogers Loop Receives Underground



Dr. J. Harris Rogers, inventor of underground and underwater radio communication systems, is shown demonstrating a loop antenna which he claims can receive signals transmitted from a radio-casting station in Scotland by means of the earth's surface. This well and other subterranean openings are maintained by the Rogers Radio Research Laboratory for conducting tests in proof of the theory that electromagnetic waves travel through the earth as well as "through the hypothetical ether."

Underground radio was used during the World War, radio-telegraph messages being received regularly from European transmitting stations which were buried in the earth. Continued experiments have as their objective the finding out of the possibilities of radio-casting underground as a means of eliminating fading, atmospheric disturbances, and other phenomena of radio communication.

Lake County Fans Oppose Superpower

Lake County (Ill.) Citizens Say Big Near-By Stations Spoil Reception

CHICAGO, Ill., March 3 (Special).—Radio fans in Lake County, Ill., are strenuously objecting against the proposed location of radio-casting stations there. According to the information given out here, three new stations, all of them to use all of the power the Government will allow, are to be located in that county. Lake County is immediately north of Chicago, and the stations going to be located there are: WLS, 345 meters; WJAZ, 345 meters; and WJZ, 345 meters.

With three more such stations coming, Lake County fans see their radio sets becoming things of adornment in the home, rather than useful pieces of apparatus, unless the fans will listen to just one station.

WHT, owned by a Chicago company, is building a large station at Deerfield in Lake County. WLS, Sears-Roebuck Company, has ordered a super station and expects to locate at Grayslake; WJAZ, Zenith Radio Corporation, has been dickered for a place at Wheeling. Chicago radio-casting station owners, all of whom are now in an agreement to be silent after 7 o'clock on Monday nights, see in this location of stations outside of Chicago a possible complication as to the silent night plan. These superpower stations will be, technically, outside Chicago and will not be bound by any agreement, though they will maintain in Lake County a possible complication as to the silent night plan. These superpower stations will be, technically, outside Chicago and will not be bound by any agreement, though they will maintain in Lake County a possible complication as to the silent night plan.

Question Box

246. I have a Brown-Draught four-tube set using UV201A tubes and I get very good results. My aerial is about 75 feet long, stretched between my house and a neighbor's house, and it is about 25 feet from the ground at its highest point.

I have been considering erecting a 75 or 80-foot skeleton mast about 50 feet away from where my aerial is now, and running my aerial from this mast. Would this proposed aerial improve my reception, either in distance of volume, or would it be better with more static? Would a counterpoise benefit this arrangement? W. D. N., Newburyport, Mass.

(Ans.) The proposed mast might help, if it would get your aerial out of the open away from your neighbor's house and chimney, although we do not know the landscape about you. Trying a counterpoise should prove worth while, but it might improve your reception to quite a large degree. The actual result can only be determined by experiment.

RADIO STARTED IN PERU
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Radio-casting will be regularly initiated in Peru early in March, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Lima. The radio-casting station will be known as OAB and will have a wavelength of 360 meters.

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MARINE 6421
SETS ON CANADIAN TRAINS
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Correspondence).—The Canadian
National Railways are planning to in-
stall radio-casting equipment on their
long-distance trains in the near
future, according to official announce-
ment in Winnipeg. This system, which
led the way in Canada in applying
radio to the railways, now has recep-
tional sets installed on its principal
transcontinental trains, and has es-
tablished a chain of radio-casting
stations from coast to coast. Such sta-
tions are now in operation at Mon-
tona, N. B., Montreal, Que., Ottawa
and Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Regina,
Edmonton, Sask., Calgary and
Vancouver in British Columbia. It is expected to
open another station at Vancouver
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"A lot means a lot"

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CHICAGO, for sale, 2 1/2 brick 2 1/2 bath, modern kitchen, central heating, gas, electric, etc., \$12,500.00. Also, 1 1/2 brick 1 1/2 bath, modern kitchen, central heating, gas, electric, etc., \$8,500.00. Also, 1 1/2 brick 1 1/2 bath, modern kitchen, central heating, gas, electric, etc., \$8,500.00.

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For rent, summer property, 1925, to room house with garage, well located, in the summer, North York, Maine. Inquire MARIE M. TAPLEY, North York, Maine.

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ALLSTON, MASS. Commonwealth Ave. to South, attractive, well furnished, 2 bedrooms, bath, central heating, gas, electric, etc., \$12,500.00. Also, 1 1/2 brick 1 1/2 bath, modern kitchen, central heating, gas, electric, etc., \$8,500.00. Also, 1 1/2 brick 1 1/2 bath, modern kitchen, central heating, gas, electric, etc., \$8,500.00.

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A HOME designed to accommodate those seeking rest or study. Open all the year. Six miles from Washington, D. C. Affording comfort and convenience. Reasonable rates. Booklet sent on request. Address: Mrs. M. D. DARYL, East Falls Church, Va. S. 8.

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Pawn battery problems have a certain similarity. In the lateral type the control of the White pawn may be undertaken by any of the black pawns. In the diagonal all but the Black pawn can be used. The Black rook is usually favored; the couple given to White uses the Black bishop at (G5).

By H. D. Bernard

Black 10 Pieces

White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

PROBLEM NO. 63

By C. Promislo

Black 8 Pieces

White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.

PROBLEM NO. 63

By F. W. Jordan, Philadelphia, Pa.

Original composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor.

Black 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEM

No. 63: 1. R-K4, 2. R-K5, 3. R-K6, 4. R-K7, 5. R-K8, 6. R-K9, 7. R-K10, 8. R-K11, 9. R-K12, 10. R-K13, 11. R-K14, 12. R-K15, 13. R-K16, 14. R-K17, 15. R-K18, 16. R-K19, 17. R-K20, 18. R-K21, 19. R-K22, 20. R-K23, 21. R-K24, 22. R-K25, 23. R-K26, 24. R-K27, 25. R-K28, 26. R-K29, 27. R-K30, 28. R-K31, 29. R-K32, 30. R-K33, 31. R-K34, 32. R-K35, 33. R-K36, 34. R-K37, 35. R-K38, 36. R-K39, 37. R-K40, 38. R-K41, 39. R-K42, 40. R-K43, 41. R-K44, 42. R-K45, 43. R-K46, 44. R-K47, 45. R-K48, 46. R-K49, 47. R-K50, 48. R-K51, 49. R-K52, 50. R-K53, 51. R-K54, 52. R-K55, 53. R-K56, 54. R-K57, 55. R-K58, 56. R-K59, 57. R-K60, 58. R-K61, 59. R-K62, 60. R-K63, 61. R-K64, 62. R-K65, 63. R-K66, 64. R-K67, 65. R-K68, 66. R-K69, 67. R-K70, 68. R-K71, 69. R-K72, 70. R-K73, 71. R-K74, 72. R-K75, 73. R-K76, 74. R-K77, 75. R-K78, 76. R-K79, 77. R-K80, 78. R-K81, 79. R-K82, 80. R-K83, 81. R-K84, 82. R-K85, 83. R-K86, 84. R-K87, 85. R-K88, 86. R-K89, 87. R-K90, 88. R-K91, 89. R-K92, 90. R-K93, 91. R-K94, 92. 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UNITED KINGDOM ADVERTISEMENTS BY CITIES AND TOWNS

ENGLAND

Liverpool
(Continued)
LONDON ROAD, LIVERPOOL,
March, 1925.
Dear Madam:
As "Chatterbox" of the Echo of the Home, you are, in these days of high prices, desirous to economize. The art of economizing is a difficult one with so many demands on one's income. Let us help you. At this store we give the best value to be found anywhere in "Ladies" and "Children's" wear, as well as in all household necessities.
Yours sincerely,
OWEN OWEN LTD.

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In the north of England the word Fashion and the name of Lee are synonymous. Lee's, too, stand for all that is best in Service and Quality of Merchandise.
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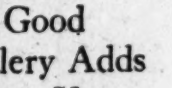
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BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

For a week or more before the public was apprised of the fact, the allied chancelleries had been discussing what

Peace by Direct Accord

Europe against a recurrence of war. On its face the German proposal includes no reservations which would make a resort to force, either by itself or France and its allies, necessary in any event. It is suggested that the decisions of arbitral courts be accepted as final, and that a resort to arms shall not be permitted even in response to the demand of a plebiscite. Unlike a somewhat similar proposal advanced in 1922 by Dr. Wilhelm Cuno in Germany's behalf, the present plan, sponsored by Dr. Stresemann, the incumbent Foreign Secretary, includes the eastern as well as the western frontier of Germany in the territory to be affected by the treaty.

The reasonableness of the preliminary tender, so far as appears from a disclosure of its terms, indicates a settled conviction on the part of Germany that the time has come for the making of sincere approaches in behalf of an agreement that will satisfy France's demand for reasonable guarantees against armed invasion. There are indications that France, if left alone to reach a decision, would find it possible to come to a satisfactory agreement with Germany. But it has been made quite clear that powerful allies of France are inclined to the belief that the security of Europe cannot be guaranteed by any agreement in which their interests are not specifically safeguarded. The London Times, in a statement which is supposed to represent the British Government's policy, observes:

The European situation today is in a state of great uncertainty, one of the main causes of which lies in the policy pursued by the French of keeping Central and Eastern Europe under arms in fear of German revenge. This dangerous French policy, it is argued, is a direct consequence of failure of the security compacts of 1919, the lapse of which left temporary occupation of the Rhine as the only barrier against possible German reprisals.

Whatever is done on the matter of security must be done publicly. Germany would hardly have invaded Belgium in 1914 if she had been aware that her act would bring Britain into the war. It may in fact be necessary for the security of Britain herself that she should take part in some European arrangement providing for a strictly defined guarantee of integrity of French and Belgian territory.

Thus it is quite apparent, despite the seemingly reassuring proffer by Germany, that full accord must await the decision of those nations which consider their own interests as vital as those of France, even if they have not been so insistent as France upon a policy which will commit Germany to something more than mere promises. Encouragement that a way will appear by which this fuller accord may be reached is found, however, in the signing by France and Germany of a commercial modus vivendi by which each country obtains the advantage of special tariff rates in their trade with each other. It is not usually a long step from the inclusion of the "most favored nation" clause in commercial treaties to that broader understanding which precludes a resort, upon slight provocation, to war.

With France and Germany actually at peace, there indeed will be hope that the promised coming of that era of better understanding is near at hand. The entry of Germany into the League of Nations on terms of complete equality would be the next logical step following the conclusion of peace guarantees between that country and France. With that accomplished, it would seem that the comity of Europe will be established. Without it, in the view of many European statesmen, that comity cannot soon be realized.

The temperance forces in Ontario are rallying to meet the latest onslaught which has been made against prohibition. Liquor interests have induced the provincial Government to sanction an increase in the alcoholic content of beer which is at present sold in Ontario as non-intoxicating. After the

Ontario Against Liquor Politics

defeat of the wet cohorts in the plebiscite last October, this new move came as a complete surprise to many people. Both sides had agreed prior to the plebiscite to accept the vote of the people on the question. The provincial Premier, Mr. Ferguson, had stated that "prohibition must prevail until the people, by vote, change it." He further said: "We will not change the (Ontario Temperance) act one iota until the people demand that a change be made." He stated in a letter to the temperance forces that if the people voted in favor of the Ontario Temperance Act, the Government would strengthen the act.

Ontario did vote decisively to sustain the act. Wet majorities were confined to the larger cities; in the total vote throughout the Province, prohibition carried with a majority of about 40,000. When the liquor partisans subsequently urged Premier Ferguson to substitute another liquor measure in place of the defeated demand for Government sale, he seemed to take a strong stand against any such betrayal of the public trust. He pointed out that in the first instance, before the Government consented to hold the plebiscite at the request of liquor spokesmen last year, they had assured him that an overwhelming vote would be cast throughout Ontario in favor of Government sale. Instead of any such result, the people of Ontario had again voted for prohibition. He said that any self-respecting government could but accept the situation.

This straightforward answer won commendation for Premier Ferguson all over the Province. But in recent weeks pressure has been brought to bear upon the provincial administration through the provincial Conservative Party. The Prime Minister has vacillated to the extent of sponsoring the proposed legislation which would almost double the amount of alcohol that can legally be sold in beer. Vigorous protests have been registered against this retreat of the Gov-

ernment under pressure from liquor interests. There is a quiet determination to express disapproval of the Government's liquor politics at the very first opportunity, when the people next go to the polling booths to elect provincial representatives.

The eagerly awaited general elections in Yugoslavia, which were rendered necessary by the impossibility of forming any Government with a working majority in the late Parliament, have come and gone. They were conducted in an atmosphere of unexpected calm, and they have resulted in a victory

The Yugoslav Elections

for the octogenarian Premier, Nicholas Pashitch, who, with the certain support of the twenty-two dissident Democrats, is assured of a clear majority of eleven deputies over the combined opposition bloc. The opposition bloc, however, is a loose organization of various parties, many of them without any definite general program, and it will only be in accordance with precedent if the Radical leader succeeds in purchasing the allegiance of some of them and thus establishing his ministry in an unassailable position.

On the morning of the polling there have, of course, been many suggestions that the victory of the Serbian Radical Party was achieved only by the exercise of coercion, bribery, intimidation, and all the sinister devices associated with corrupt politics. These accusations had best be accepted with considerable reserve. True, the Croatian leader, Stephan Raditch, and his principal lieutenants had been arrested and imprisoned for alleged conspiracy against the State, and until the morning of the election it was not known whether the Raditch candidates would be allowed to appear in the electoral list. But that action had little effect, for the Croats returned their own deputies in approximately the same strength as before.

In so far as the constitutional opposition to Mr. Pashitch is concerned, therefore, it may be said that it has neither gained nor lost in strength, and there is consequently some justification for the claim advanced by the Government that the elections have, after all, been free. Where Mr. Pashitch has gained suffrages is not in Croatia or Slovenia, but in Serbia itself and in those provinces which, for the sake of argument, may loosely be regarded as Greater Serbia. There was, in fact, a reversion from the smaller to the larger parties, the Socialists and Communists disappeared, the Bosnian Moslems lost six seats, the Serbian Agrarians were reduced to four deputies, and so on.

From this we may draw two lessons. The first is that, whatever the truth about the allegations of the Croat opposition, they scarcely affected the result. The second is that, although a more or less stable Government has been elected, the constitutional issue between the Serbs on the one hand, and the Croats and Slovenes on the other, remains unsolved. In other words, the struggle between centralism and decentralism remains the cardinal issue in Yugoslav politics. The Serbs desire, in accordance with the existing Constitution, to keep the entire country under the control of Belgrade. The Croats and Slovenes, on the other hand, demand administrative and cultural autonomy (or a federal system), in which connection the former people have gone to the extreme of bidding for a Republic.

In a dispute of this kind it is, presumably, the privilege of the one side to misrepresent the motives and aims of the other, and it behooves us, therefore, to endeavor to strike an even balance. Nicholas Pashitch, who in this matter stands for the consensus of Serbian opinion, does not wish to regard Croatia, Slovenia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, and the rest as "conquered" countries. His object is to consolidate a united Yugoslav Kingdom. But he undoubtedly feels that if, in the existing circumstances, it is necessary for one branch of the Yugoslav family to be dominant, that position should be taken by the Serbs, who suffered in the cause of reunion to an extent which the people of the ex-Austro-Hungarian provinces never even approached.

Hence, for example, the much-criticized insistence upon the 1910 register for the elections. The Croats alleged that this was a mere device to place them at a disadvantage; the Serbs, on the other hand, considered it unfair that they, who were decimated by the war, should thereby be placed in a position of political inferiority—and there is much logic in the attitude. The Serbs further recognize that there is a considerable cultural difference between Serbs and Croats, and that there is a comprehensible disinclination, on the part of those who lost little in the conflict, to share the burdens of those who, in the common interest, lost nearly their all. Finally, they are convinced that, Croat aspirations being what they are, federalism and administrative autonomy might prove the first step toward the disruption of the Triune Kingdom.

For the Croats and Slovenes there is also much to be said. The rule of the Hapsburg Monarchy may have imposed upon them a hard political yoke, but it undeniably accorded them a different culture. While the Serbs were working out their independence, struggling in the coils of Austria-Hungary's economic pressure, grappling with Bulgarian propaganda in Macedonia, and fighting the Balkan wars, they, on their part, were free to develop economically and culturally, not merely without let or hindrance, but with the assistance of a powerful and highly organized empire. Zagreb, in most of its outward aspects, is a typical provincial city of the late Dual Monarchy. The Croats are accustomed to the Austro-Hungarian administration, its police, its justice, its language, and its religion.

Yet one thing ought never to be forgotten. It is that if freedom from the political yoke of Austria-Hungary is worth having, it is the Serbs who fought and sacrificed for it, and permitted the Croats to enjoy it. That having been said, it remains for the Serbs to make the going easy. Unfortunately, while Mr. Pashitch has been able to secure a parliamentary majority, he has not yet been able to find an acceptable way out of the constitutional difficulties, for one would regret to conclude that the Serbian idea that a new generation, educated (principally in the army) up

to the idea of a united Yugoslav Kingdom, must arise before Serbs and Croats can work in harmony, is the only solution. Midway between the two extremes it ought to be possible to find the happy medium, and one can only hope that, with political stability temporarily restored, the Croats will state their case sanely and fairly, with a due appreciation of the circumstances, and that the Serbs will be found ready to face it with good will and intelligence.

Surely it must be that only lack of a realization of the plight of thousands of men, women and children comprising the shifting bands of Greek refugees in the vicinity of Athens accounts for the somewhat meager response to appeals for aid which have been made in the United States and elsewhere throughout the world in communities where many prosperous and happy nationals of those distraught wanderers reside. Recent accounts appearing in the columns of this newspaper have brought to the people of America a knowledge of the lack which now exists, but possibly the feeling is that the problem, concrete and actual though it may be, is a somewhat remote one. Greece seems a long way from New York, or Boston, or Chicago, or San Francisco. But human suffering and hunger are much the same the world over.

Mr. Brainerd P. Salmon, in an interview published in the Monitor in January, expressed the conviction that efforts to better the condition among the 1,500,000 homeless persons then crowded into Greece from Asia Minor were hampered by American ignorance of the situation, caused by misleading reports circulated in America. Putting the matter concisely, he said these three conditions made difficult the work of the Friends of Greece, an association with headquarters in Washington:

"First, the entire lack of knowledge of the emergency.

"Second, the repeated report printed in the newspapers to the effect that the refugee situation has been solved.

"Third, the fact that the public generally believes that the proceeds of the \$10,000,000 refugee loan, administered by the Refugee Settlement Commission, with an American chairman, and under the League of Nations, can be used for food and clothing, instead of being reserved exclusively for 'permanent settlement'."

It is pointed out that at least 80 per cent of the refugees are women and children. Thousands of the men, the husbands and fathers, never succeeded in reaching their native land. Every possible effort is being made to care for these, the work being limited only by the lack of funds. Both the American Red Cross and the Near East Relief have been compelled to give up refugee relief work. The latter is confining its efforts, it is explained, to orphanages already established. This leaves the helpless people crowded into refugee camps at the mercy of what has been, until recently, an unorganized charity. In the United States the American Friends of Greece have attempted to meet the pressing need. At headquarters in the Investment Building, Washington, D. C., facilities are provided for receiving and dispatching funds contributed for relief. Already much has been accomplished. Greeks in America have contributed money which has built one of the new "villages" growing up in the vicinity of Athens. The tiny homes provided, according to those familiar with conditions among the poor housed therein, "seem veritable palaces to the refugee with his family used to sleeping in the infested, water-soaked warehouses" from which they have escaped. In some of the camps special effort is being made to provide some sort of work for the men and women.

It is difficult, under conditions that exist, to make this a strictly constructive charity. The need is too pressing to permit the exploitation of any social economist's special theory. Food and shelter and clothing are the things most needed at the moment. All thought of permanent relief must await the meeting of the more acute emergency.

Editorial Notes

Though many have gained, from their reading of Nicholas Nickleby, a never-to-be-forgotten picture of Mr. Squeers and Dotheboys Hall, few probably had any idea that until very recently one of the boys who had been under the care of Mr. Shaw, the original of this "estimable" gentleman, actually survived. He was a Mr. Edmund Plummer of Enfield, Eng., and it is said—and there is every reason to credit the report—that he retained vivid recollections of the time that he spent at Bowes, Yorkshire. He was eight years old when he first went there and clearly recalled the incident of Mrs. Shaw and the brimstone and treacle. Shaw, so Mr. Plummer used to tell, combined farming with his scholastic duties, and when the boys had done work for him he used to hire them out to neighboring farmers to help with the harvesting and haymaking. Truly Dickens's work in dragging to light the many abuses in the England of his day can scarcely be overestimated.

The Owensboro (Ky.) Messenger, in a tribute it paid editorially to James Lane Allen, the Kentucky author, registered its complaint against many of the present day popular plays and motion pictures. And it brought out one sentiment which rings particularly true. "The public goes to see such things," (salacious plays, et aliter) it urged, "and reads such things in books because they are presented without protest." "Depravity appeals to the lowest thought of humankind," it added, "but there is none who would not rather be good than bad, if given the proper encouragement. Purveyors of public entertainment should cater to the best rather than the worst. A trial of this will be convincing." It is good to read such words. That they represent an accurate picture of conditions is hardly to be doubted. When will good rather than bad be looked upon as the natural and normal in human intercourse?

The Ups and Downs of Life in a Mining Camp

This might be a serious discussion describing the financing of a mine if one were gifted with seriousness and a technical understanding of mine finances.

My first introduction to the subject occurred soon after my entrance into camp. It came at meal time and in this way:

I asked for the "hi-grade," which is, commonly, canned milk. At camp, you ask for "hi-grade" or you don't get the milk. That is the way of it. So I asked for hi-grade; and received my first lesson in mine financing.

"The hi-grade has run out," said the cook. Nobody appeared worried and all went well to the end of the meal. The next day it was butter, and the next it was the extra vegetable.

"Only potatoes and beans left," said the cook. Still, no one appeared discontented. I began to eat then. I think I ate three times as much as usual and was still hungry.

My my, how good everything tastes when there isn't any," I remarked originally.

"Most always does," came the laconic comment from the mill engineer.

"It's been months since we've had eggs and it's hard to make a cake without them," said the cook. Her first complaint. My first knowledge that we hadn't eggs. Her cakes were fine without them.

"And I haven't had gaskets for the engine for months," said the engineer. "I'm just about through trying to use newspapers." His first complaint. Then they began to come, awkwardly at first, but with practice, rapidly.

"Powder's gone," said Curly, a miner.

"And the rails have run out," said the mucker.

"Can't get along without more wood from you fellows," said the mill engineer to the two woodsmen.

"We're doing the best we can with the saws we have," was the retort.

And all because I started it by asking for the "hi-grade."

That night the gas gave out in several of the gas lamps in camp. Kerosene, too, was low, and the following night candles made their appearance.

"Only two candles left," said the cook.

Still no one was really complaining, not seriously complaining, just mildly discontented. But it is easy to see how discontented I felt. I determined not to ask for anything I saw missing.

"I tell you we've got a real property if we can only keep it running," an old-timer contributed at that evening's meal.

Successful as the Olympic Games were, they were financially run at a loss. It has been necessary, therefore, to call upon the insurance companies to make up the deficiency. There was an association of thirteen insurance companies which underwrote the Games, and they are now out of pocket to the extent of 1,250,000 francs. Paris was somewhat disappointed in the number of people who attended the Games, and indeed the hotel and shop keepers had made preparations for a much greater invasion than actually occurred.

Those who were privileged to be present at the display of Alexandre Alekhine, the Russian chess champion, in the great hall of the Petit Palais witnessed an extraordinary spectacle. The chess player pitted himself against no fewer than 112 of the best players who could be found, and moreover, he did not see the chessboards at which they were making their combinations against him. There were 28 boards, each of them manned by four players who relieved each other throughout the long day, which began at 10 in the morning and finished at 11 at night. The champion sat with his back toward the boards, and each move was announced to him. He had thus to keep the constantly changing picture of 28 boards before his mental eye. This is understood to be a record. Alekhine himself played 25 "blindfold" games last year in New York. The first match of the kind on record was held at the end of the eighteenth century with Philidor, the French expert, playing against three others. In 1902 Pillsbury, the American, opposed 22 players. In 1919 Reti, the Hungarian, played 24 matches with the same time. Alekhine hopes to play as many as 35 in this particular instance, he won 22, drew three, and lost three.

If America is to take no official part in the International Exhibition of Decorative Arts, individual Americans who are engaged in art in Paris are anxious to have their work displayed in the exhibition to exhibit their handiwork. Representations have been made through the American Consul-General. At first a friendly refusal was given on the ground that the Government of the United States has declined the invitation, and the regulations are that all nations should display their work in the exhibition to their Government. It is hoped, however, that this decision may be reversed. The industries are divided into five sections and include architecture, furniture, decoration in the theater, gardening, schools, streets, and so forth. The modern note will alone be struck and work of other periods is not desired.

Miss Alice Paul, well known in America as a feminist leader, has been in Paris recently, and she expresses the belief that before very long French women will not only win the vote but will be sitting in the Chamber of Deputies. France is backward in this respect. America, England, Norway and Sweden have made great progress, and it is planned to put the feminist movement on an international footing. Miss Paul has been discussing plans for a great convention of women of all nations in Washington, and the suggestion appears to be favorably received here. Nevertheless, it will be a hard fight to overcome the inertia, if not the hostility, of the authorities in France.

Another woman has distinguished herself. Mme. Gabrielle Dassel has just appeared on the platform of the Colonial College to give a stirring account of her journey through French Congo. She illustrated her lecture with lantern slides, and gave fascinating glimpses of the immense and mysterious black country which is perhaps the least known of all the French colonies. Mme. Dassel penetrated into the interior, studying the natives, their character and customs. Some of them are still in a primitive condition, but in some of the districts there are encouraging signs of development. On the whole, the report was cheerful and demonstrated the great advance that is being made.

It is not surprising that there should be a demand for the numerous historic documents that have been drawn up during recent years, and French authorities have decided to investigate the disappearance of a con-

"I should say so," came from another. "When those big companies try to get hold of it, it's sure good. We'll get there yet."

More inroads into what was left. Less complaint. Nobody asked for anything that was missing. Enthusiasm began to grow. Hope once more blossomed forth and decided that table with unseen viands.

"Say, but this soup's good," came from the engineer.

"And the gingerbread, will you look at it now?" from the mucker.

"Pass the potatoes, please." Still plenty of potatoes.

"And the beans, please," from another.

Such kindly consideration. Beans and potatoes passed back and forth, and forth and back, and seemed to satisfy. Contentment settled upon all. Huge hunks of gingerbread found ready welcome. Candles sputtered and burned low. Friendly shadows flickered here and there.

"Everybody goes to bed early now," contributed the cook.

And then, as in the novel with the mortgage falling due, camp economy was relieved.

A dog began to bark. From down the trail came the friendly, encouraging honk of the mine superintendent's automobile.

"Whoop!" shouted a small boy. A "whoop" filled the hearts of everyone, silent though we all were.

From out of the forest's depths swung the big car, straight up the grade to the cookhouse door. The cheery voice of the mine superintendent was next heard asking for help in unloading. Half a dozen pairs of willing hands assisted him.

A quarter of beef, a sack of flour, a sack of potatoes, a sack of carrots, a can of milk, two dozen precious eggs came out of the car for the cook. A big can of kerosene and a box of powder appeared—and finally a sheet of gasket paper for the engineer. There was candy for the children and an orange all around was a matter of history, and if Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Wilson or Mr. Clemenceau had scribbled anything on the blank paper placed before them the value of such odds and ends was greatly increased.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Fortune of the Hohenzollern Family

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your paper of Oct. 7, 1924, an article refers to "a whole series of lawsuits between the Hohenzollern family and the Reich" which were to commence early in 1925, and you enumerate the various claims which the Hohenzollern family, Emperor and King of Prussia, is supposedly making. Since this article is based on information which is mainly incorrect, I take the liberty, in my capacity as lawyer of the Prussian royal family, to state the following in correction:

There is no lawsuit between the former Emperor and the German Reich, nor has there ever been one. In the arrangement of the fortune of the Hohenzollern family, that is, of the house of the former Prussian King, there is a legal difference only between Emperor Wilhelm and the Prussian state. This state, immediately after the revolution in 1918, confiscated the possessions of the royal house including the whole private property of all its members, that means, not only of the King but of all princes and princesses, and put it under the compulsory administration of the Prussian finance ministry.

The confiscation is kept up by the state up to this day. However, in January, 1920, there was a compromise between the royal house and the Government of the Prussian state, consisting at that time of Social Democrats, Center Party (Roman Catholics) and Democrats, which meant the greatest sacrifices for the royal house; but in consequence of the Kamp put in March, 1920, this compromise was not ratified by the Prussian Parliament for political reasons. In spite of the fact that the royal house later on made new proposals for a compromise which were far more favorable to the state than the ones before had been, the confiscation of the whole private property still is in force, and the state continues to withhold the private property of the house of Hohenzollern in spite of the regulations of the Constitution.

Recently it has also made a claim to the possession in real estate, constituting the so-called "Hausdickkommiss," now standing the fact that this possession of two centuries has always been the undisputed private property of the royal family, and has been determined as such in 1844 by the entire state ministry. In order to clear the legal situation, the general administration of Emperor Wilhelm has set apart one single estate in order to bring a suit with the regular courts of the Prussian state, in order to establish that the estate is his private property. Thereupon the Prussian Finance Minister has answered with a suit relating to another estate belonging to the Hausdickkommiss.

Both the suits are still pending in the first instance. They are the only suits pending between the Prussian state and its former King, and there is well-founded reason to believe that after a decision in these cases a compromise covering the whole question will be reached.

The provisions found after the revolution in the royal estate in Berlin were not for the private use of the royal family but for the General Headquarters. When later on they were given to the hospitals, the royal house has asked no compensation.

The so-called crown jewels, which by the way represent a comparatively small value, have been recognized by the Prussian state itself as private property of the royal family, but are still kept under confiscation.

Emperor Wilhelm only gets that income which the Prussian state has placed at his disposal. The administration of the confiscated property under the supervision of the Finance Minister pays all the income and property taxes due from the confiscated property just as every private citizen pays them according to the law.

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"Crime News and Logic"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In connection with your editorial on the subject of newspaper emphasis of crime and accident, may I add that, in my opinion, playing up accidents, after the fashion of the average newspaper, does not tend to lessen their prevalence, but rather to multiply them by arousing fear.

So it is with crime—the more attention allotted to it in the columns of the daily press, the wider its prevalence. Why? Because the public mind becomes so saturated with the morbid details, highly colored as they usually are, and so committed to the erroneous idea that crime is epidemic, due to its habit of generalizing from isolated instances, that favorable conditions are created for multiplication of crime.

The logic is irrefutable, therefore, that, if the press generally would reverse the traditional practice, placing the emphasis on good deeds and tending down the negative events, the result would be to create, in time, a body of public opinion in which the suggestions that ultimate in crime and accident would have vastly less chance of germinating.

H. F. P.
Dayton, O.